SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

DAILY UNION SERIES—VOL. LVI.—NO. 9558.
DAILYRECORD SERIES—VOL. XXIV.—NO. 4562.

SACRAMENTO, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1881.

DAILY RECORD UNION SERIES.
VOLUME XIV—NUMBER 17.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

Entered at the Post Office at Sacramento as second class matter

PUBLISHED BY THE
Sacramento Publishing Company.
WM. H. MILLS, General Manager.
Publication Office, Third st., bet. J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION
Is published every day of the week, Sundays excepted.

For one year....$10 00
For six months....5 00
For three months....3 00
Ten copies one year, to one address....80 00

Subscribers served by Carriers at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal Periodical Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.

Advertising Rates in Daily Record-Union.

One Square, 1 time....$1 00
One Square, 2 times....1 75
One Square, 3 times....2 50
Each additional time....50

	1 Week.	2 Weeks.	1 Month
Half Square, 1st page	$2 50	$3 50	$5 00
Half Square, 2d page	3 50	6 00	8 00
Half Square, 3d page	3 00	4 50	6 00
Half Square, 4th page	2 00	3 00	4 00
One Square, 1st page	3 50	5 00	7 00
One Square, 2d page	5 00	7 00	10 00
One Square, 3d page	4 00	6 00	8 00
One Square, 4th page	3 00	4 00	6 00

Star Notices, to follow reading matter, twenty-five cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Houses to Let, Society Meetings, etc., of FIVE LINES OR LESS, will be inserted in the DAILY RECORD-UNION as follows:

One time....25 cents
Three times....50 cents
One week....75 cents

Seven words to constitute a line.

THE WEEKLY UNION
[Published in semi-weekly parts]
Is issued on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, comprising Eight Pages in each issue, or Sixteen Pages each week, and is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific coast.
Terms, One Year....$2 50

Semi-Weekly Union Advertising Rates.

Half Square, 1 time....$1 00
Each additional time....50
One Square, 1 time....2 00
Each additional time....1 00

WANTED, LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements of five lines in this department are inserted for 25 cents for one time; three times for 50 cents or 75 cents per week.

SITUATION WANTED BY A LADY AS NURSE or companion to an invalid; is trustworthy and strictly honest. Inquire at MRS. HYDE'S, Rooms 2 and 4, Brown House, Fourth and K streets. n17-1w

WANTED—75 MEN, $40 PER MONTH; ALSO ten teams to work on the levee. Apply early to GEORGE KENNEDY & CO., New Employment office, 1025 Eighth street, Clunie Building. n17-3t

WANTED—A SHOE SALESMAN.—APPLY Mechanics' Store. n14 tf

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE TO board in a private family. Call or address No. 406 Eleventh street. n1-tf

TO DEALERS IN WOOD.

TEN CARLOADS OF FOUR-FOOT BLACK-Oak Wood wanted at the "RECORD-UNION" OFFICE. The contractor must deliver Five Carloads now and Five Carloads January 15, 1882. The wood must be delivered in the Wood yard adjoining the "RECORD-UNION" OFFICE. Cash will be paid on delivery. Bids must be sent in before NOVEMBER 25th. Address "RECORD-UNION," Sacramento. n15-td

WANTED.

ANY PERSON REQUIRING HELP, MALE or female, please call at GEORGE KENNEDY & CO.'S New Employment Office, 1025 Eighth street (Clunie Building). We make no mistakes, but supply first-class help. Please favor us with your orders. n16-tf

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

HOUSTON & CO., EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, FOURTH AND K STREETS, Sacramento city. Ladies in want of female help of all kinds can be accommodated with the best there is in the city. We do not profess to be perfect and often make mistakes, but we claim to be able to select better help than those recently engaged in the employment business. n15-1ptf

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Advertisements of five lines in this department are inserted for 25 cents for one time; three times for 50 cents or 75 cents per week.

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES EXCELLENT vineyard land, with buildings; six acres of bearing grapevines of the choicest varieties of market grapes; 200 fruit trees of the best kinds; also 5,000 strawberry plants, and four wind engines. Will be sold cheap on easy terms. Inquire of CARL STROBEL, 321 J street. n17-6t&sw1tS

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COMPLETE RESTAURANT, well located and doing a good business. For further particulars inquire at this office. n15-1w

FOR SALE—A SET OF "CALIFORNIA REports," new, for $180. Inquire of JUDGE HAINES, corner of Third and J streets, over Boston Drug Store. n8 tf

FOR SALE
—ON THE—
INSTALLMENT PLAN.

WE HAVE SUBDIVIDED THAT DESIRABLE and eligibly located Half Block situated **North side of I street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth,** Into lots 80x60 and 40x160, and offer them for sale at a low figure for one-third cash, and the deferred payments to remain at a low rate of interest.

☞ These lots are among the most desirable that have been offered for sale in the city, being up to the grade and in a healthy location.

APPLY TO
SWEETSER & ALSIP,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
1015 FOURTH STREET,
Between J and K....Sacramento.
n14-1p1m

FOR SALE,
SECOND-HAND ENGINE,

GOSS & LAMBERT. — IMPROVED SLIDE Valve; runs up to 100 and 125 horse-power Inquire of **C. McCREARY & CO.,**
o26-1p1m Sacramento Flour Mills.

BREWERY FOR SALE.

THE FOR YEARS WELL-KNOWN **St. Louis Brewery,** Situated on corner of Sixth and G streets, in the city of Sacramento, is, on account of the death of the proprietor, for sale cheap. Inquire of P. BOHL, 325 J street. o20-tf

DENTISTRY.

DRS. BREWER & SOUTHWORTH,
DENTISTS, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Seventh and J streets, in Bryte's new building, up stairs. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas. n16-1p1m

H. H. PIERSON,
DENTIST, 415 J STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold, Vulcanite and all bases. Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas administered for the painless extraction of Teeth. n14-1m

W. H. HARE, D. D. S.,
DENTIST, NO. 605 J STREET, BEtween Sixth and Seventh, Sacramento. n11-1p1m

W. WOOD,
DENTIST.—(REMOVED TO QUINN'S Building, corner Fourth and J streets). Artificial Teeth inserted on all bases. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas, for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. o24-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

SWEETSER & ALSIP,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS
Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.
☞ Houses rented and rents collected. ☜
Agents for the following Insurance Companies:
IMPERIAL....of London
LONDON....of London
NORTHERN....of London
QUEEN....of Liverpool
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE....{London and Edinburgh
ÆTNA....of Hartford, Conn.
Aggregate Capital, $54,116,000.
☞ No. 47 Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento, corner of the alley o23-1ptf

EDW. CADWALADER.
OFFICE, CORNER THIRD AND J STREETS residence, corner Tenth and N streets, Sacramento, Cal.
Notary Public.
United States Commissioner.
Commissioner of Deeds for the States and Territories, and Conveyancer.
Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Leases, Contracts, etc drawn and acknowledged. o19-tf

HALE BROS. & CO.

An OPPORTUNITY

If the Public doubt that the firm of HALE BROS. & CO. are lacking in enterprise, they have only to read the following; if they question the magnitude of the business being done by the different Houses of HALE BROS. & CO. on this coast, they have ample proof in the following; if they want conclusive evidence that

Hale Bros. & Co.

Are giving better values than any other House on this Coast,

They have only to PAY THEIR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT A VISIT. NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY. See that you embrace it.

A JOINT SPECULATION

MADE BY THE DIFFERENT HOUSES OF HALE BROS. & CO.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

Dress and Trimming
PLAIDS

HELD BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE, CONSISTING OF

22,000 Yards.

Our quota of 7,000 Yards

Has just arrived, and to convey some idea of the Stock we will state that they are in every CONCEIVABLE SHADE and PATTERN. These Goods have been bought a POSITIVE BARGAIN. We offer them at about

ONE-HALF OF THEIR REAL VALUE:

900 yards at 12 1-2 cents; regular price, 20 cents.
1,500 yards at 15 cents; regular price, 25 cents.
2,000 yards at 20 cents; regular price, 30 cents.
2,600 yards at 25 cents; regular price, 37 1-2 cents.

We would also invite attention to the following NEW GOODS, which will be found exceedingly cheap:

600 YARDS OF

WINTER CLOAKINGS,
CAMEL'S HAIR,
BEAVER,
CHINCHILLA,
CASSIMERE,

At Prices from $1 to $3 75 per Yard.

New line of HEAVY WINTER ULSTERS and ULSTER DOLMANS, in all sizes, from $4 50 to $11.

2,500 yards of NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN LACE; Cream, Ecru and White; designs entirely new. Prices from 20 cents to $1 per yard.

OUR STOCK OF
Ladies' Boots and Shoes

Will be found very complete; and as we allow no house to undersell us in any one department, we have no hesitation in stating that the prices in this department will surprise those who have been accustomed to pay much more money for the same goods.

HALE BROS. & CO.,
Grand Central Depot,
CORNER OF NINTH AND K STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

MECHANICS' STORE.

For Advertisement of WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, see Second Page. It will be changed daily.

SAN FRANCISCO CARDS.

SAN FRANCISCO
Business Directory

ARTISTS.
Housewortb—Optician and Photographer, No. 12 Montgomery street. Established in 1851.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC.
Sanborne, Vail & Co.—Importers and Manufacturers of Mirrors, Moldings and Frames, Chromos, Engravings, Brackets, Easels, Statuary and Artists' Materials, No. 857 Market street.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.
Heald's Business College (of the Bryant & Stratton Chain of Colleges). E. P. HEALD and F. C. WOODBURY, Proprietors, No. 24 Post street, near Kearny, S. F., Cal. Terms—$40 per quarter, payable in 30 days.
Pacific Business College and Telegraphic Institute—(Life Scholarship, for full Business Course, $70). W. E. Chamberlain, Jr., and T. A. Robinson, Proprietors, No. 320 Post street, opposite Union Square, S. F., Cal. Send for Circulars.

CLOTHIERS, ETC.
J. W. Carmany (successor to Carmany & Crosette), Dealer in Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods. Shirts made to order a specialty. No. 25 Kearny street, between Market and Post.

DRY GOODS.
The White House—The oldest Dry Goods House in San Francisco. We import direct from the principal marts in Europe, consequently can sell lower than any other house in the trade. Country orders attended to. J. W. Davidson & Co., Nos. 101 and 103 Kearny street, San Francisco.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS.
Justin Gates.—Pioneer Druggist, removed to 722 Montgomery street. Country orders solicited
Langley & Michaels—Wholesale Druggists, Importers of pure French, English and German drugs. Northeast corner Front and Pine streets.
A. F. Downing & Son—Wholesale Dealers in Druggists' and Proprietary Specialties, No. 14 Second street. Grand Hotel Building.

EDUCATIONAL.
School of Practical, Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Surveying, Drawing and Assaying, 24 Post st. A. Van der Naillen, Principal.
The Berkeley Gymnasium—A First-class Academical Institution, affords a Classical, Literary, Scientific or Business Education. For catalogues or particulars, address JOHN F. BURRIS, Superintendent, Berkeley, Cal

HATS.
M. Meussdorffer—Manufacturer and Importer of Hats and Hat Materials. Wholesale and Retail. Northeast corner Montgomery and Bush streets, and 402 Kearny.
Herrmann, The Hatter—No. 336 Kearny street, near Pine. The finest hats at the lowest price. Factory: No. 17 Belden street.

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, ETC.
Marcus C. Hawley & Co.—Importers of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, Nos. 301, 303, 305, 307 and 309 Market street, San Francisco.
Carolan, Cory & Co.—Importers of Hardware, Iron and Steel. Agents for the Pittsburg Steel Works, Northwestern Horse Nail Co., and Southington Cutlery Co. Nos. 120 and 122 Front street, and Nos. 117 and 119 California street.
Will & Finck—Importing and Manufacturing Cutlers and Bellhangers, No. 769 Market street.

IRON WORKS, BOILER AND MACHINERY MAKERS.
Sacramento Boiler Works—Nos. 214 and 216 Beale street. J. F. Hall, Practical Boilermaker. Manufactures Marine, Stationary and Portable Boilers, and all kinds of Sheet Iron Works.

METALS, STOVES, RANGES, ETC.
W. W. Montague & Co.—Importers of Stoves, Ranges and Sheet Iron, Marbleized Mantels, Grates and Tiles. Manufacturers of Plain, Japanned and Stamped Tinware. Nos. 110, 112, 114, 116 and 118 Battery street.

MILLINERY.
The Bandbox—The popular Millinery Establishment. B. S. Hirsch & Co., No. 748 Market street. Strict attention to orders from the interior

TEA IMPORTERS.
Siegfried & Brandenstein—No. 210 California street. P. O. Box 2,163.

RESTAURANTS.
Campi's Original Italian Restaurant has reopened under the management of N. Giambone, Campi's former partner. Nos. 531 and 533 Clay st., near Montgomery. Everything first-class.
Swain's Family Bakery and Dining Saloon—No. 636 Market street. Wedding cakes, ice cream, oysters, jellies, etc., constantly on hand. Families supplied.

RUBBER AND OIL GOODS.
The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company—Manufacturers of Rubber Goods of every description. Patentees of the celebrated "Maltese Cross Brand" Carbolized Hose. Corner First and Market streets. J. W. Taylor, Manager.
Goodyear Rubber Co.—Manufacturers of all kinds of Rubber Belting, Packing, Hose, Springs, Boots, Clothing, etc. No. 577 and 579 Market street.
Davis & Kellogg—Pioneer Manufacturers of Cape Ann Oiled Clothing, Hats, Covers, etc. Importers and Dealers in Rubber Boots and Woolen Goods No. 34 California street.

STATIONERS, PRINTERS, ETC.
H. S. Crocker & Co.—Importing and Manufacturing Stationers, Printers and Lithographers, Nos 215, 217 and 219 Bush street, above Sansome.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Wellman, Peck & Co.—Importers and Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars, Nos. 126 to 132 Market, and No. 23 California.
Taber, Harker & Co.—Importers and Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 108 and 110 California street.

SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION.
San Francisco Office, No. 208 Montgomery street.—J. H. Sharpe, Agent.

Chickering Pianos,
WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS
—AT WAREROOMS OF—
L. K. HAMMER,
No. 820 J street,....Sacramento.
☞ Sold on the installment plan. Orders for TUNING promptly attended to. jy20-1p1m

G. GRIFFITHS,
PENRYN
GRANITE WORKS
PENRYN CAL.
THE BEST VARIETY AND Largest Quarries on the Pacific Coast. Polished Granite Monuments, Tombstones and Tablets made to order. stones, etc. **Granite Building Stone** Cut, Dressed and Polished to order o11-1r6m

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of State Capitol Commissioners, until 2 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, December 12, 1881, for inclosing a portion of the State Capitol Grounds with Granite Coping and Piers, as per plans and specifications to be seen at the office of WM. H. HAMILTON, Architect, No. 1274 J street, Sacramento. Bids will be received:

First—For furnishing and delivering on the Capitol Grounds the granite, price per cubic foot.

Second—For cutting and setting the granite coping and piers.

Third—For furnishing, cutting and setting the granite coping and piers.

Each bidder must accompany his proposals with a bond equal to 10 per cent. of his proposals, with sufficient sureties, conditioned that if said proposals shall be accepted the party proposing will enter into a contract in accordance with said proposals and the plans, specifications and descriptions.

W. S. SAFFORD,
Secretary Board of State Capitol Commissioners.
n9 td

C. F. KLINK,
CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY, NO. 1007 Fourth street, St. George Building, Sacramento. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded, day or night. DEUTSCHE APOTHEKE n7-4p1m

FRUITS, SEEDS AND PRODUCE.

W. R. STRONG & CO.,
Wholesale Commission Merchants
AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
CALIFORNIA GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS
NUTS, HONEY, SEED
And General Merchandise.
☞ All orders promptly attended to. Address: W. R. STRONG & CO.,
n8-1p1m Nos. 6, 8 and 10 J street, Sacramento.

M. T. BREWER & CO.,
Commission Merchants and Wholesale
DEALERS IN
GREEN FRUIT, DRIED FRUIT, PRODUCE
Vegetables, Honey, Seeds, Alfalfa Seed, Etc.,
Nos. 30 and 32 J Street, Sacramento.
n8-1ptf

A. MOOSER. S. GERSON.
S. GERSON & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND Dealers in
Imported and Domestic Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts, Etc.,
No. 220 J street, between Second and Third, Sacramento. n2-1m

D. DEBERNARDI. JAS. GARZOLI.
D. DEBERNARDI & CO.,
WHOLESALE COMMISSION DEALERS IN
Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Vegetables,
Fruit, Fish and General Produce.
o27-1p1m

LYON & BARNES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN
Produce, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Cheese,
Poultry, Green and Dry Fruits, Honey, Beans, etc
ALFALFA SEED.
☞ Potatoes in car-load lots or less.
o23-1ptf Nos. 21 and 23 J street.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

STATE HOUSE,
Corner Tenth and K Streets, Sacramento.
H. ELDRED, PROPRIETOR—Board and lodging at the most reasonable rates. Bar and billiard rooms attached. Street cars pass the door every five minutes.
☞ Free omnibus to and from the House. n16-4p1m

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,
CORNER SEVENTH AND K STREETS, SACramento.—First-class in every respect. The Largest, Finest and Best-Ventilated Hotel in the city. RATES—$3, $2 50 and $2 per day, according to room. Free Bus to and from the Hotel.
J. McNASSER (late of Denver),
n4-4p1m Proprietor.

TREMONT HOTEL,
NOS. 112 AND 114 J STREET, BETWEEN Front and Second (two blocks from depot),
SACRAMENTO CITY.

REDUCTION IN PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Board and Lodging, per week, $5 50, and upwards.
Board, per week....$4 00
Board, per day....75 cents
Single Meals....25 cents
Lodging....from 25 to 50 cents
☞ The Rooms and Beds are the best in the city. Give me a call, and look at our nice rooms.
n3-1m L. KUMLE, Proprietor.

HOTEL LANGHAM,
CORNER FOURTH AND L STREETS, SACRAmento—Strictly first-class, on the European plan.
Free coach from Railroad Depot. Fine sample rooms.
n1-4p1m TERRY & CO., Managers.

UNION HOTEL.
SECOND AND K STREETS, SACRAMENTO, Cal. Rooms, 50 cents and $1 per day. Special rates by the month. Billiards, choice liquors and cigars. Hot lunch daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M.
W. O. ("JOE") BOWERS,
n1-4p1m Proprietor.

MISSISSIPPI KITCHEN.
OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE,
Third Street, Between J and K,
NEXT DOOR TO RECORD-UNION office. Open day and night.
A. J. SENATZ, Proprietor.

MARKETS.

GEORGE P. HARTMANN,
OF THE ORIENTAL MARKET AND SAUSAGE FACTORY, No. 418 K street, will supply the public with the CHOICEST SAUSAGES of all descriptions, such as Liver Sausage, Vienna Sausage, etc. Particular pains is taken in the manufacture of LIVERWURST, and I defy any Sausage Manufacturer to excel me. Also, Meats of all kinds, delivered to any part of the city. n15-4p-1m

NEW YORK MARKET,
Northeast Corner of K and Tenth Streets.
ALL KINDS OF FRESH AND SALT Meats always on hand, delivered free to any part of the city. Meat by the side and quarter shipped to order. We pay the highest market price for fat stock of all kinds. [n12-4p1m] M. M. ODELL & SON.

PHENIX MARKET,
No. 76 K Street, between Third and Fourth.
THE CHOICEST MEATS OF ALL KINDS.
Goods delivered to all parts of the city, wholesale and retail.
n10-4p1m L. H. TODHUNTER, Proprietor.

CITY MARKET,
NO. 118 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.
P. HERZOG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS.
Beef and Mutton by the side or quarter, at lowest rates. Meat shipped to all parts of the country.
n10-4p1m

SECOND-STREET MARKET.
AS WE ARE NOW PACKING extensively, we are enabled to supply all with Fresh Pork, Fresh Lard, Mess Pork, Clear Pork, Spare Ribs, Pigs' Head, etc. **Second-st. Market, cor. of N.** [n10-4p1m] J. ARNOLD, Proprietor.

BALTIMORE MARKET.
C. WEISEL & CO., WHOLESALE AND retail Butchers and Pork Packers, Nos. 726 and 726½ L street, between Seventh and Eighth. Hams, Bacon, Shoulders, Lard, Clear Pork and Fresh Meats, etc. Also, Hides, Tallow and Pelts bought and sold on commission, and money advanced on the same. ☞ Highest market price paid for Fat Hogs. o19-4p1m

Sacramento Planing Mill,
SASH AND BLIND FACTORY, CORNER OF Front and Q streets, Sacramento.
Doors, Windows, Blinds.
Finish of all kinds, Window Frames, Moldings of every description, and Turning.
HARTWELL, HOTCHKISS & STALKER.
o22-4p1m

Terra Cotta Chimney Pipe
ARE FIRE-PROOF.
ARE EASILY PUT UP—ARE LIGHT IN weight; draft is perfect. Soot does not stick to them; hence do not burn out. Can be placed anywhere in the house. Cost less than any other.
—FOR SALE BY—
HOBBY & SMITH,
No. 317 J street, bet. Third and Fourth, Sacramento.
n1-4p1m

THE PIONEER BOX FACTORY
Still Ahead of All Competitors.
COOKE & SON
CORNER OF
Front and M streets....Sacramento.
n2-4ptf

PACIFIC COAST.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

CALIFORNIA.

The Train-Wrecker's Trial.

AUBURN, November 17th.—This is the eighth day of the trial of Steinagel, one of the train-wreckers, and the evidence on the part of the prosecution will not be concluded before to-morrow night, at which time the Court will adjourn until next Monday. Forty-nine witnesses have been examined so far. The defense has stated that they will probably consume all of next week with their evidence, and if they do, the case will not go to the jury till the first of the following week. All of the jurors except those trying this case have been excused until a week from Monday. The principal witnesses for the prosecution were Sheriff Boggs and Deputy Coker, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s detective, Hume, officer Stone and railroad officers Burke and Harris, and J. K. Mason, who turned State's evidence. Mason was on the stand nearly all of yesterday, and was subjected to a very rigid cross-examination, but did not contradict himself. In a straightforward and unhesitating manner he detailed, as he asserts, all the plans and preparations made for the assault on the train, and how the attempt to carry them out was made. The prosecution is being conducted by District Attorney W. B. Lardner, E. L. Craig and J. M. Fulweiler, and the defense by ex-Attorney-General Jo Hamilton. The defense, it is stated, claim to be able to prove an alibi on the part of each defendant, and they have a large number of witnesses summoned to testify in their behalf. At the rate of progress now being made, it will probably take two months to try the other four defendants on the charge of assault with intent to commit robbery, and equally as long on the additional charge of obstructing the railroad. The jury in this case is of a decidedly mixed character as regards occupation. The interest in the case continues unabated, and the Court-room is crowded daily.

Delivered Himself Up.

SALINAS, November 17th.—Thomas Garside, who inflicted a dangerous knife wound on his niece, Alice Garside, at a social dance near Salinas on the night of the 9th instant, and then fled, came in and surrendered himself to the Sheriff this morning, and is now in jail. The wounded girl is doing well, and strong hopes are entertained of her speedy recovery.

Held to Answer.

STOCKTON, November 17th.—E. J. Cripe, alias Wilson, waived examination before Justice Menta to-day, on a charge of rape, and was held to answer. His bail was fixed at $500, but he failed to give the required bond, and was placed in jail.

Forty Years in the State Prison.

NEVADA, November 17th.—Judge Caldwell to-day sentenced Frank Johnson, convicted of murder in the second degree, to forty years in the State Prison at Folsom. A motion for a new trial was overruled, but counsel for defendant will probably appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

New Telephone Line.

MARTINEZ, November 17th.—The Contra Costa telephone line is just completed from Martinez to Walnut Creek, making the same extend from the Granger's wharf, near Port Costa, to Walnut Creek, via Martinez, opening up an important route of communication.

The San Jose Libel Case.

SAN JOSE, November 17th.—D. M. Delmas, counsel for plaintiff, resumed his opening argument in the Dixon-Allen case at 1 P. M. to-day, and is yet speaking. The Court-room is thronged to its utmost capacity, and the outside aisles and hallways are thronged. It is believed that Delmas will not finish until 5 o'clock. It is said to be the greatest oratorical effort of his life. Hon. Thomas Laine will answer him to-morrow. The sympathies of the people here, or a large majority, seem to be with Miss Dixon.

A "Crank" in San Francisco—Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 17th.—This morning a woman who gives the name of Graham, applied at Leland Stanford's house for admittance, claiming that she was the only one of the family now left to Mr. Stanford, and that everything that he had he obtained through her. She owned, she said, the town of Berkeley, and all of the houses there were built with her lumber. It was with great difficulty that an officer who was summoned, conducted her to the City Prison, where she will be held until she can be examined by the Commissioners of Lunacy.

The wife of E. J. Baldwin died last evening at the Baldwin.

Offices Claimed—Resolutions of Respect—Signal Service Matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 17th.—Mayor Kalloch has convened a special meeting of the Board of Election Commissioners for tomorrow, to consider applications for certificates of the number of votes polled at the last election for C. J. Wehr, J. Emery and P. B. Gallagher for Police Commissioners, and H. H. Moore for Police Judge. It is understood that these parties intend taking proceedings similar to those instituted by J. Linehan, who claims the office of Chief of Police.

The committee appointed by the Bar Association to prepare resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Wm. H. Patterson have prepared suitable resolutions, which will be presented in the several Courts by attorneys who have been designated.

Lieutenant C. E. Kilbourne, now making a tour of inspection of the Pacific coast signal offices, says it is the wish of Chief Signal Officer Hazen to have established in San Francisco a main signal office, prepared to forecast the weather. Lieutenant Kilbourne says the marked meteorological variations of this coast, and the repeated failure in the transmission of reports to and from Washington, rendered it an urgent necessity for San Francisco to make her own predictions, and not depend upon the Bureau at Washington. This necessity, he adds, is felt not only by the Western, but by the Eastern folks, for, during the rainy season, the meteorological conditions and variations are watched with great interest in those sections of the country.

Weather Report.

NORTH SAN JUAN, November 17th.—A snow-storm of unprecedented severity for this time of the year visited this section of the State yesterday afternoon, falling to a depth of over three inches, and much deeper further up in the mountains. The storm broke early this morning, and the snow is fast disappearing.

AUBURN, November 17th.—The storm concluded last night with a heavy hail, which fell to a depth of about three inches. During the night it froze, and still continues very cold; but the clouds have broken. The rainfall for the last storm was 2 81 inches.

SALINAS, November 17th.—It rained a quarter of an inch here yesterday afternoon and evening, making .67 of an inch for the storm. It is clear to-day.

WALLA WALLA (W. T.), November 17th.—About four inches of snow fell here last night.

NEVADA.

Murder Trial on the Comstock—Personal.

VIRGINIA, November 17th—The trial of Denis Hennessey, for the killing of Deputy County Clerk Keleler in June last, was commenced to-day in the District Court. The evidence is all in, and the arguments of counsel will be heard at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Senator Jones left for San Francisco last evening.

UTAH.

An Old Lady Killed—Snow Slide.

SALT LAKE, November 17th.—An old lady, name unknown, was run over this afternoon by a freight train two miles south of this city and killed.

A snow slide took place at Alta City today. One man was carried 800 feet, and escaped uninjured.

ARIZONA.

Trial of the Indians.

GRANT, November 17th.—The trial of Dead Shot was resumed at 9:30 A. M. Several witnesses were recalled for the defense, and examined on other points. The prisoner made a statement through an interpreter. He says he went to Cibicu with the soldiers, and did not know their purpose; went into camp, and was gathering wood; heard two shots fired; saw the Indian soldiers run into the brush; asked what the matter was; they said the Americans and Indians were fighting; went to get my gun, when I found I was alone, and the American soldiers were charging towards me. I have ten fingers and two eyes, and the Americans accuse me of killing, which I did not do. This much is true—I never tell a lie. If I had shot I would not have come in.

Counsel for the prisoner then read to the Court the argument for the defense, and the Judge Advocate, after a brief review of the case, submitted it to the Court for consideration.

The case of Dandy Jim was resumed at 3 P. M. Two witnesses testified to having seen him fire on the command.

The Court then adjourned. The case will be resumed to-morrow.

It is thought the trial will be completed by the 20th.

Further Railroad Surveys.

YUMA, November 17th.—A telegram was received here this afternoon engaging teams for use in further surveys of the Yuma and Port Ysabel Railroad.

OREGON.

Advices from Portland.

PORTLAND, November 17th.—The Edith Lorne, while sailing out this afternoon, struck the middle sands. She will probably prove a total loss.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PORTLAND, November 17th.—The British ship Edith Lorne, with Captain Wood as pilot, attempted to sail out without a tug this morning. The steamer Canby, which returned to Astoria from Cape Hancock at 4:40 P. M., reports the Lorne grounded on the north end of the middle sands. Tugs have gone to her assistance.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

PORTLAND, November 17th.—The *Oregonian's* Astoria specials say: Reports are contradictory. A tug has arrived from Baker's Bay, and says the Edith Lorne is ashore. The opposition pilots here say she is at anchor.

8:20 P. M.—Nothing more can be learned to-night. Your reporter places confidence in Captain Whitcomb's opinion that she is ashore. Flavel's tugs started at the same time as the Lorne with the ships Temple Bar and Napier, but came back on account of the rough bar. Though one got through the cut-off, she did not cross out, but returned to Baker's Bay to anchor. Flavel does not expect a tug up to-night.

This morning the body of a 4-year-old child of Vincent Cook, owner of the Clifton cannery, was found in the Columbia river six miles below Clifton. The boy disappeared last July, and the opinion has prevailed since then that he had been stolen by a revengeful fisherman.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Small-Pox Scourge.

PORTLAND, November 17th.—At Dayton, W. T., there are 93 cases of small-pox, and the disease is assuming alarming proportions. Eleven deaths have occurred in town and six in the immediate vicinity. New cases are reported daily. The town is under guard to-day. The Northern Pacific have stopped running trains to New Tacoma, on account of the scourge. Passengers from here for the Sound ports are carried via Tenino Junction and Olympia. One new case was reported here to-day—a total of six cases, three of which are convalescent. All but one are at the small-pox hospital.

A Strict Quarantine.

SEATTLE, November 17th.—At a meeting of the City Council last evening, it was determined to put into effect the Quarantine Act. All travel whatever will be interdicted with New Tacoma during the continuance of the order. No passengers from that place will be allowed to land at this city, and through passengers will hereafter be compelled to come by way of Olympia. Notice to this effect was sent to Superintendent Sprague immediately after the meeting. As yet no case of small-pox has occurred in this city since its recent prevalence on the Sound.

Serious Accident—Marriage.

WALLA WALLA, November 17th.—A man named Louis Sagan had his left leg broken badly at the ankle by a cellar wall caving on him.

Lieutenant F. A. Edwards of the First Cavalry, and Miss Mattie Reed were married to-day.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

DOMESTIC.

Arctic Seas—Lieutenant Berry's Account.

WASHINGTON, November 17th.—Lieutenant Berry, of the Arctic relief-ship Rodgers, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated September 27th, writes that he crossed and recrossed the meridian in 73° north latitude, and with the horizon throughout and the sky to the north clear, but did not sight the land reported by the Captain of a whaling bark as situated in 78° west longitude, an extending as far north of 73° north latitude as the eye could reach. The Lieutenant adds: "I have found the northern ice of such nature that it would not be possible to pass its outer edge, consisting in places of heavy packs, and in others of unbroken fields miles in extent. In the spring I will proceed to Plover Bay, fill up with coal and continue the search. Since Wrangell Land has proven to be an island of small extent, with no other land, I deem it useless to winter there, as recommended by the Jeannette Relief Board, under the false supposition that it extended far to the northward."

The Sweetheart Racing Challenge.

NEW YORK, November 17th.—Charles H. Raymond, owner of the great Kentucky-bred three-year-old Phil Thompson, called upon the editor of *Turf, Field and Farm* in relation to the match with the California-bred Sweetheart, proposed by E. S. Stokes. Raymond said: "I have faith in Phil Thompson. I believe in him; but it is a little early to talk about making a match for next year. I want to see how my colt passes through the winter before I make an important engagement for him. To put up now a forfeit of $5,000 would be equivalent to betting that amount of money that no accident will happen to my colt during the winter months. I am not a betting man, and do not care to gamble on this point. In April or May, I will accommodate Mackay with a match, provided my colt is in good health at the time. I will trot a race at Chicago in July or August, and will not object to other colts than four-year-olds coming in at $5,000 or $10,000 each. The estimate of Stokes for expenses is entirely too high. I will allow him $1,000 for bringing Sweetheart from California. The race, I presume, will draw, but I do not wish to give anyone an opportunity to say the main thing in view is a division of the receipts. The owner of Sweetheart is a very wealthy man, and the gate-money cannot be much of an object to him. My proposition is that the winner shall take all the gate-money. Had nothing been said about matching this winter, I should have challenged in April or May the four-year-olds of California and the world to battle, provided Phil Thompson kept right. Stokes simply anticipated me. By waiting until spring to put up a forfeit it makes it more of a certainty that the colts will come together."

The editor of *Turf, Field and Farm* says: "We can see no reason why Governor Stanford should decline to put Fred. Crocker in the race with Phil. Thompson and Sweetheart. A trotting contest between four-year-olds for a stake of $30,000 and the gate money will attract the attention of the country; the winner will reward his owner with a small fortune."

The Thermometer.

CHICAGO, November 17th.—Thermometer—highest 61°, lowest 39°.

NEW YORK, November 17th—Midnight—Thermometer—highest 61°, lowest 41°.

San Francisco Stock Sales.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 17, 1881.

380 Ophir	6½	265 Belcher	3 10@3 05
305 Mexican	8@8½	1065 Sierra Nev	11¾@11⅞
410 G. & C	5¾	30 Utah	7⅝@7½
170 B. & Belcher	9½	600 Bullion	1 10
580 California	70@75c	120 Exchequer	1 25@1 30
1375 Savage	2 85@2 95	990 Overman	2 90@3 85
635 Con. Vir	2 15	250 Justice	85c
100 Chollar	1 70@1 75	920 Union	10½@10⅜
500 Potosi	1¾@1 70	85 Alta	4 50
580 Hale & N	3 05@3	350 Caledonia	25@30c
520 C. Point	1 80	100 Occidental	1
1070 Y. Jacket	4 20@4 25	175 Andes	1 30@1¼
870 Imperial	15c	1420 Scorpion	1 20
50 Alpha	3 25	720 Benton	90@85c

MORNING SESSION.

30 Eureka	17½	200 Bulwer	2
250 N Belle	12¼	50 Syndicate	40c
100 Manhattan	2	100 B. Hawk	10@5c
100 Navajo	40c	250 Mono	2
100 Star	15c	250 Noonday	40c
400 Albion	2 10	30 N. Noonday	10c
125 E. Tunnel	2¼	400 Oro	15c
70 Bodie	5½	150 M. White	3
75 Mt. Diablo	5¾	100 Leeds	90c

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Prize Fighters at Erie.

ERIE (Pa.), November 17th.—Both Holden and White, the prize fighters, are here. Some arrests of pickpockets have been made, and sharp watch is being kept on the principals in this affair; but they have not been arrested, and are keeping very quiet.

ERIE, November 17th.—The advertised departure for Canada by the prize fighters was a blind. The party intended to go to the peninsula near this city, but the police got wind of it and headed them off with the revenue cutter Perry, supplied with shotted guns and four marines. Unless the fight takes place to-day it is off altogether.

Another Comet Discovered.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.), November 17th.—Director Swift, of the Warner Observatory, has discovered a faint comet in Constellation Cassiopea. It is possible that the stranger is the comet of 1812, which was expected to appear in the north. The comet is in a line between Polaris and the great cluster in Perseus, a little nearer Polaris. This is the seventh comet discovered since January.

Fire in Georgia.

ATLANTA (Ga.), November 17th.—Ten stores and dwellings were burned at Panburn last night.

Missionary Conference.

BOSTON, November 16th.—The formal opening of the Conference of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church of the United States took place last evening, with a large congregation. Dr. Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, preached.

Two Children Burned to Death.

NORTH FERRISBURGH (Vt.), November 17th.—The dwelling of James Maguire was burned yesterday, and two children perished in the flames.

Patti Sued for a Breach of Contract.

CHICAGO, November 17th.—The *Tribune's* New York special says: Adelina Patti is getting into legal hot water just now. She has Max Maretzek after her. Twenty years ago Maretzek engaged Adelina Patti to go to Mexico. It is said that she was engaged for a certain stipulated sum, and that Maretzek prepared the route, engaged the rest of the company, purchased the necessary wardrobe, made contracts for theaters and advertised the tour extensively. A short time before the date to start, it is alleged that Patti refused to go because of some trouble which had taken place in that country, and broke her contract. Maretzek expended upwards of $10,000 in making arrangements for the tour, and he claims that he lost nearly three times that sum by reason of the alleged breach of contract, for both of which amounts he has brought suit. Maretzek has been in Cincinnati some time, but came here a few days ago. The papers were served on Patti yesterday, but the parties to the suit are very careful to keep all the details to themselves.

The Rowdy Massachusetts Regiment.

BOSTON, November 17th.—The Commission appointed to investigate the published charges against the Ninth Regiment on the recent trip to Yorktown, reports that much of the mischief was sport only, but often boisterous, and carried to excess. Some of it was from ignorance of good breeding, and some clearly the result of over-indulgence in drinking. The acts committed by the squad wandering about Richmond under permission given, was because no preparation had been made for refreshment during the unexpected delay between the arrival and departure of the train for Yorktown. The Commission recommend that the Colonel of the regiment be required to make an investigation, with a view to fixing the guilt upon and discharging the men responsible for dishonorable conduct. Governor Long has issued a special order to Colonel Strachan to ascertain and report within thirty days the names of the culprits. If they are not forthcoming the entire regiment will be held responsible, and be liable to such action as the Governor shall thereupon direct.

The St. Louis Police Board and the Gamblers.

ST. LOUIS, November 17th.—The whole matter of the charge that the Police Board are in collusion with the gamblers, which has given rise to several suits in the Courts and caused a pretended investigation by the Board, has been referred to the Grand Jury.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Damage by Fire—First Frost.

MARYSVILLE, November 17th.—A fire this morning gutted a cottage on the corner of Eighth and D streets, occupied by Mrs. Lockhart and owned by Mrs. W. R. Hudson, of Oakland. The furniture was mostly saved. The loss is about $500; insured.

The first hoar frost of the season was seen here this morning.

Shocking Railroad Accident.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 17th.—Another railroad accident has happened in Oakland. The victim is Henry Turner, a ship carpenter. As the 6 o'clock train from San Francisco was passing the junction of the narrow-gauge and Central Pacific tracks, on the corner of Seventh and Webster streets, Turner undertook to jump from the train. He fell to the ground and rolled under the train, the wheels of several cars passing over his legs. One leg was cut off just below the knee and the other at the ankle joint. The train was stopped, and the man was lifted out from under it by the switchman. He was carried on a stretcher to the receiving-hospital, where the stumps of the limbs were dressed by Dr. Woolsey, the company's surgeon. After the train had moved off, one of the feet of the unfortunate man was found between the track and the road crossing, crushed to a pulp in the boot. The other leg was found lying in the center of the track. The man is very low and is not expected to survive his injuries.

COAST AND STATE.

A canning factory is to be started on the Ross farm, near Santa Ana.

Representatives of *Harper's Weekly* are sketching in Southern California.

Andrews & Co. have reached bedrock in the Klamath river, Siskiyou county, and took out $3,000 in the first two days' work in bottom gravel.

R. Nadeau, of Los Angeles, will this winter plant about 400,000 foreign grapevines and 600,000 Mission vines, making a plump million in one season.

The Carson *Index* reports that R. L. Duncan, of that place, discovered a new comet Monday morning about 5:30 o'clock. The discoverer says the comet has a well-defined tail.

During this season nearly 75,000 cords of wood have been flumed from the Summit, of which 40,000 cords are now lying in the vicinity of the flume. For some time past 400 cords a day have been carried to Virginia.

Aptos, Santa Cruz county, is looming up as a lumbering point. The depot yard is full of wood and pickets, and it is rumored that not later than next spring several sawmills will be put up and started on the ridge east of that place.

Some careless person started a fire in one of the numerous canyons southeast of Haywards last Wednesday, and the flames burnt over a large scope of country. John Dobbel had 250 acres of stubble burnt and a great amount of fencing destroyed.

We learn that there have been three deaths from small-pox near Davisville. These cases were located about midway between Davisville and Dixon. There are five or six families afflicted with small-pox in a light form. No cases have been discovered in Davisville, and the public school has suspended, and every precaution is being used to avert this frightful epidemic. It is hoped and believed that a further spread of the disease will be prevented.—[Woodland Democrat.

The Monterey *Democrat* of November 5th has the following: "Friday night of last week the barn of Albion Day, renting from Frank Doud, near Soledad, was fired, and with its contents totally consumed. The building contained 100 tons of hay, 50 centals of wheat, 2 fine mules, 8 horses and various farming implements—all being of the esteemed value of $3,000. The fresh tracks of a horse being found up in a fence close to the barn, and thence the footsteps of a man from the same spot to the burned building and back, leaves no doubt as to the cause of the fire."

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY..............NOVEMBER 18, 1881

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 116⅞ for 4s of 1907; 113⅜ for 4½s; 101¼ for 3½s; sterling, $4 81½@4 85½; silver bars, 112⅝.

Silver in London, 51 14-16d; consols, 100 9-16d; 5-per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 120¼; 4½s, 115¼.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 92½@93c.

Mining stocks fell off materially at the afternoon session in San Francisco Wednesday, and some of the Comstock descriptions were still lower yesterday morning. The market is accordingly heavy, but prices may be said to keep up well considering the outlook for pay bodies of ore.

A telephone line has been completed from Martinez, Contra Costa county, to Walnut Creek.

Another vessel, the Edith Lorne, was wrecked yesterday at the mouth of the Columbia river, in Oregon.

The ship Kelmarder, from Glasgow for San Francisco, has been burned at sea.

Advices from Panama report that a gale destroyed the town of Manzanillo and all the shipping in the harbor.

The German Reichstag was opened yesterday with a speech from the throne, read by Bismarck.

Attorney-General MacVeagh's residence was burned yesterday.

Patti's concert in New York Wednesday night for the relief of the Michigan sufferers realized $5,000.

Director Swift, of the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., has discovered another comet—making seven since the 1st of January.

Fire at Panburn, Ga.; also at Marysville.

The Conference of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church of the United States is in session at Boston.

Two children perished in the flames of a burning house at North Ferrisburg, Vt., Wednesday.

Patti has been sued in New York by Max Maretzek for a breach of contract.

Henry Turner had both legs amputated by a railroad train at Oakland.

Steinegal, one of the Cape Horn Mills train-wreckers, is still on trial at Auburn, Placer county.

A contributor to the Frankfort *Zeitung* has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for libeling Bismarck.

Seattle, W. T., is strictly quarantined against New Tacoma, on account of small-pox.

Frank Johnson, convicted of murder in the second degree, was sentenced at Nevada City yesterday to forty years' imprisonment.

A great fire occurred last evening at Hastings, Minn.

Registered letters containing $200,000 have been stolen from the Hatton Garden Postoffice, London.

Dennis Hennessy is on trial at Virginia, Nev., for the killing of Deputy County Clerk Kelleher in June last.

There are ninety-three cases of small-pox at Dayton, W. T., and new ones are reported daily. There are six cases at Portland, Or.

The proceedings in the Guiteau trial at Washington yesterday were intensely interesting. Several witnesses were examined, the principal one being Secretary Blaine, who gave a graphic account of the shooting of the President.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

We have no doubt that the sentiments of Mr. Felter, in our last issue, were generally approved. Certainly it is extremely desirable that the Board of Education should be composed of citizens whose own attainments afford some warrant for confidence in their ability to govern and guide the educational system. To elect to such offices men who are themselves wholly without education is discreditable to the intelligence of the community, for it implies a popular indifference to the manner in which this work is done. And it must be observed that democratic principles will not apply to the office of School Director. It is not true, as to this office, that one man is as good as another. On the contrary, it is not merely desirable but necessary that these officials should be educated men, if they are to maintain the requisite efficiency in the schools. A man who has received no education himself is necessarily unfit to discuss and adjudicate educational questions. Therefore when such men are elected School Directors they must either refrain from attempting to meddle with such subjects, or they must do mischief by their ignorance. That they are incompetent to perform the duties of the office is perfectly obvious, and their presence in such positions is nothing less than a stinging satire upon the capacity of the community for self-government. There is, however, in Sacramento a very well defined public opinion which demands that the schools shall be made to produce the best results of which they are capable, and which insists that to this end a thoroughly competent Board of Education shall be chosen. The question is, by what methods shall this be done. If, as Mr. Felter says, the political managers of both parties are willing to put partizanship aside in this connection, and unite in making arrangements for a really popular election, it would seem that nothing better than this is likely to be proposed. Before proceeding further, however, it would be as well for the Republican and Democratic City Committees to declare what they are willing to do in the premises. Of course it is clear enough that there ought to be no politics in the election of School Directors, and if we could contrive to discard party once it is possible that we could maintain this method of filling vacancies in the Board of Education. The time is short, and if anything is to be done to redeem the management of the schools it must be done quickly.

THE MEDICAL DISCUSSION.

Everything nowadays is discussed publicly after the manner of the symposium. Religion, government, political economy, education, have in turn been treated in this way, and of course it could not be expected that the death of President Garfield should be passed over as a fitting subject. So the *North American Review* has invited the doctors to say what they think about the medical treatment of the case, and Dr. Hammond has thus obtained the opportunity long sought by him, of declaring his conviction that the President died of malpractice, as Guiteau alleges. It is evident that Dr. Hammond will have to be put on the witness stand by the defense, though notwithstanding his professional reputation we think he will find it difficult to maintain his thesis. The other physicians who discuss the matter all come to the conclusion that the death of the President was inevitable and that he was treated as skillfully as possible. They are apparently also all of the opinion that it would have made no difference to the result had the surgeons discovered the actual course of the bullet at first. In one contingency it might have made a very considerable difference. For had an attempt been made to probe the actual track of the bullet, the presumption must be that death would have resulted almost immediately, from rupture of the aneurismal sac which had been formed over the lesion in the splenic artery. And if Dr. Hammond undertakes to show that the President's wound might have been safely probed, it will be incumbent on him to demonstrate how a bistoury can be pushed into an arterial sac in the interior of the body without producing fatal consequences. It is very doubtful if Dr. Hammond has done himself any good by the part he has taken in this discussion.

There is said to have been more building done in Yolo county this season than during any previous year. New residences are being erected, and old ones repaired and remodeled and commodious barns built for the live-stock.

WHAT THE TARIFF TINKERS WANT.

The Tariff Convention in session at Chicago has been called together for the purpose of taking steps to check the rapid discharge of the national debt, to the end that the taxes on imports may be continued indefinitely. The proposition to demand reduction of the internal revenue taxes has this and no other object. The Protectionists realize that at the present rate of paying off the public debt, it will be entirely got rid of in a few years, and this prospect fills them with alarm, for they know that when there is no longer any debt it will be impossible for them to resist the popular demand for the abolition of import duties. So they are now advocating the removal of the principal internal revenue taxes, knowing that if this is done the payments of the public debt will be reduced to such small dimensions that it will take at least several generations to discharge the remainder of it. A great many false pretenses are being put forward to justify this programme. By some of its defenders it is boldly asserted, as of old, that "a national debt is a national blessing." This is a doctrine analagous in all points to that which was held by the fox who had lost his tail. That sagacious animal endeavored to persuade his unmutilated fellows that the condition to which a cruel trap had reduced him possessed advantages of the highest order, and that no fox who understood his own interest would continue to carry so cumbrous an appendage as a tail, when he could get rid of it. Just so our Protectionist friends are echoing the old English absurdity about the great benefits of a national debt. They say that it is necessary to have such a debt because without it the national banks could find no sound securities for their circulation, and that without it there would be no safety for trust-fund investments. They also assert that they are deeply concerned because of the burden of taxation which the poor dear people are bearing, and they argue, as has been argued before, that this generation ought not to take upon itself the entire liquidation of the debt, but should leave something to be done by its successors.

None of these arguments are new, and none of them will stand examination. As regards the national banks, it is perfectly clear that it is within the capacity of Congress to devise some other form of security after the debt has been paid, and even if this was not so, the banks could have no claim upon the country for the sacrifice proposed in their behalf. The same answer will suffice for the argument in regard to trust-funds, and it may also be suggested that since the country managed to get along well enough without a national debt before the war, it is likely to experience no greater difficulties hereafter. And it is necessary to point out that the assertion that the people are demanding any reduction of the federal taxes is an entirely unwarrantable assumption. There is absolutely no evidence for it. The people have not made a movement in the matter. On the contrary, it is a thoroughly ascertained fact that the people desire the debt to be extinguished as quickly as possible, and are perfectly willing to bear the necessary taxation. The national assent to the rapid payment of the debt has indeed been so emphatically given that it may be regarded as an essentially American doctrine. The idea of a permanent debt has at no time found favor in this country, and in view of the success which has accompanied the plan of quick payment there is not the slightest probability that the public will change their minds in this matter.

The proposal to abolish the internal revenue taxes is moreover a vicious one, apart from its bearings upon the general fiscal policy of the country. The internal revenue taxes upon whisky and tobacco and beer, for instance, are among the most indispensable of all imposts. They would perhaps yield larger revenues if they were somewhat reduced, since, in the case of whisky at least, the high tax acts as a premium on illicit distillation and fraud of various kinds. There are some smaller internal taxes which might be dispensed with, since they are vexatious, and do not return any considerable revenue. But the general scheme of internal taxation produces a very large revenue in the easiest possible way, and therefore constitutes the most desirable form of taxation. The Protectionists, however, are trying to divert public attention from questions which they fear the agitation of, by proposing these radical changes. What they really want we have already shown. They are not concerned for the people. They seek, on the contrary, to compel the people to contribute indefinitely to the support of industries which they have been pretending for half a century only needed help in their infancy, but which it is now evident they desire to bolster up permanently.

Now all these import taxes are ultimately borne by the producers, and they cannot have any protection. Their progress in fact is retarded, and their earnings are taken from them, to pay other people for investing in naturally unprofitable undertakings. But this is not the worst. The Protectionists, when asked to show what their favorite system has done for them, are wont to point to the growth of manufactures. But if these manufactures have now reached a self-supporting condition, they cannot longer need protection; and if after all these years they still need help, it is evidently useless to try to establish them. In either case the tariff is a rank imposition upon the producers, and is without rational apology. The Protectionists are absurdly inconsistent, also. They are always clamoring for more support, yet they are always asserting that they are prospering. Both these positions cannot be true, or if both are true it follows that the exactions of the tariff are no better than highway robbery. The Tariff Convention is assembled for the furtherance of sinister and mischievous purposes. It is an impudent attempt to hoodwink the American people, and make them consent to their own robbery. The national programme must be, quick extinction of the public debt, maintenance of the internal revenue taxes, radical revision, and if possible total abolition, of the tariff, and repeal of the navigation laws.

A CURIOUS ANALOGY.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* calls attention to a somewhat curious analogy between the behavior of Guiteau in Court and that of Lawrence, the man who tried to assassinate Andrew Jackson. Lawrence was undoubtedly mad, but in Court he conducted himself quite after the Guiteau fashion, and the writer we are citing suggests that possibly Guiteau may have got hold of the account of the trial of Lawrence, at some former time, and may be modeling himself upon his recollection of it. It is probable that there is nothing more than a coincidence in this fancied resemblance, but even a coincidence in such a matter is sufficiently strange to be deserving of notice.

GUITEAU'S TRIAL.

The Assassin Brought to the Bar of Justice.

DRAMATIC COURT-ROOM SCENES.

Charge of the District Attorney Against the Prisoner.

THE PUBLIC INDIGNATION INCREASING.

Secretary Blaine Tells the Story of the Dreadful Deed.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, November 17th.—Yesterday, in Court, the prisoner made no demonstration except as he sometimes talked excitedly with his counsel and brother. Some of these conversations, as they were overheard by those who sat near him, spoke even more powerfully of a disordered mind than some of his formal public sayings; but these, as well as those which were read, may have been intended for effect, inasmuch as Guiteau knew that those who sat across the table from him were members of the press, and the whispering might almost be deemed to have been intentionally loud enough for them to hear. He said to-day, when criticising one of the talesmen, leaning over to his brother, and speaking in an excited tone, "This is politics; nothing but politics; and if it should be necessary, I am going to have every juryman a Democrat. This is politics from top to bottom, and my friends have to see me through."

Guiteau left the Court-room, and while he was being taken to the van he had a better opportunity of observing the indignation of the populace than he ever before had. He was hissed and jeered by the gathering of hundreds of people about the prison wagon. After leaving the Court-room he lost his bravado. When a man in the crowd shouted "I wish I had a pistol to shoot the d—d scoundrel," he cowed visibly behind the burly policeman who escorted him.

INCREASED ATTENDANCE.

WASHINGTON, November 17th.—By 9:30 this morning the Criminal Court-room was well-filled. There was a noticeable increase of ladies. Each day the proceedings appear to increase the public interest. The doors were thrown open at 10 o'clock. This was the signal for a general stampede for seats. Mrs. Scoville entered the Court-room at 10 o'clock, accompanied by her little daughter, about 5 years of age.

THE "OHIO ACCOMPLICE" STORY EXPLODED.

A story is published in the morning papers purporting to give the details of the arrest of an accomplice of Guiteau at Kensington, Ohio, yesterday, and stating that telegraphic correspondence had occurred on the subject between the authorities of that place and District Attorney Corkhill. The latter officer denies that he has had any such correspondence, and knows nothing of the story, and if he did he should not feel at liberty to talk about it for publication.

After Court opened counsel Scoville arose to make a personal explanation, in which he said there has been no disagreement between himself and Robinson, as would appear from certain publications. Robinson would render him all the aid possible in the case, and they would work in harmony.

BUT THE PRISONER OBJECTS.

At this point Guiteau rose and objected to Robinson taking any part in his defense. He said that he would manage his own case, and would not trust Robinson with anything, as he had no brains. He wished the Court to understand him on this point, and if counsel were forced upon him he would make a noise about it to the country. He represented the Deity in this case, and he wished the Court to understand that two or three blunderbuss lawyers would lose the case for him, and he did not propose to submit to anything of the kind.

The Court informed the prisoner if he did not remain quiet he would be removed from the room. After a few minutes the prisoner burst out afresh, with the remark that there was not a word of truth in the Chicago dispatch published in the *Post* this morning. "It's a lie," he said, "from beginning to end." (This is the dispatch, referred to above, regarding the arrest of a supposed accomplice of Guiteau.) For some time after this last remark the prisoner conversed in a very excited manner with his counsel and his brother at intervals, using his clenched fist upon the desk before him in an exceedingly demonstrative manner.

At 10:30 A. M. Secretary Blaine, accompanied by Assistant Secretary of State Walker Blaine and Chief Clerk Brown, entered the Court-room and were ushered to seats immediately in the rear of the counsel for the Government.

OPENING STATEMENT OF THE PROSECUTION.

A few minutes later, the following opening statement was made by United States District Attorney Corkhill: May it please the Court and the gentlemen of the jury, the prisoner at the bar stands before you charged with the murder of James A. Garfield. Under any circumstances, there is a grave and responsible obligation upon every man called upon in the discharge of his duty under the law to render a decision upon which depends the life of a fellow-creature.

While it is true that the offense offered in the present case is no greater in legal gravity and consequence to the prisoner than if by his act he had taken the life of the humblest and most obscure citizen of the Republic, still it is idle to overlook the fact of the eminent character whose life was taken, his high official position and the startling facts of the commission of the crime. This renders the case one of universal and unparalleled importance.

LINCOLN AND GARFIELD.

It is the second time in our history that the citizen chosen by the people of the United States to discharge the high and responsible duties of President has fallen a victim to the lawless assassin. But in the former case we were just emerging from the shadows of a long and bloody war. The country had been racked by commotions, and stirred by civil feuds throughout the length and breadth of the land. Nearly every household mourned the loss of relatives and friends slain on the hotly-contested battle-fields of the Republic. It (Lincoln's death) was a danger that thoughtful men had anticipated. It was a calamity that patriots had feared, and when it came, with all the dread consequences, it was accepted as one of the results of the then disordered and discordant condition of public affairs. But now we had passed from the arena of war, the sword had been beaten into the plowshare, and the spear into the pruning-hook. The country was united, peace reigned at home and abroad; there were no local dissensions, no intense strife; seed time and harvest had come and gone.

The battle-fields were redeemed from the scourge and havoc of their bloody contests, and were blossoming with the fruits of peaceful labor.

THE DREADFUL AND SUDDEN DEATH-BLOW.

Suddenly the startling fact was proclaimed throughout the land and around the world that the President of the United States had fallen a victim to the assassin's bullet in the Capital of the nation. Murder under all circumstances, and upon all occasions, is shocking. Life, of which we know so little, and which we hold by so fragile a tenure, is dear to us all, and when it is brought to a close, not in the usual order and course of nature, but prematurely by violence, no matter what may be the condition of the person, the human mind is appalled with terror. When a man holding a position of eminence and power falls a causeless victim to the murderer's stroke, we realize still more fully the awfulness of the deed which produced this result.

THE PRISONER'S STUDIED INDIFFERENCE TO CORKHILL'S WORDS.

During the time occupied by the District Attorney in delivering his argument the prisoner assumed an air of indifference, and devoted himself to the morning papers.

The argument was delivered by Corkhill in a very effective manner, tears falling from the eyes of many in the audience, but the countenance of the prisoner remained unchanged.

Toward the close of the argument he laid his newspaper aside and leaned back in his chair, evidently endeavoring to conceal the emotion which he undoubtedly felt.

He then drew a package of manuscript from his pocket and commenced writing in a hurried and nervous manner. The prisoner constantly shook his head in approval or disapproval of the statement made in the argument of Corkhill.

AGAIN REPROVED FOR TURBULENT CONDUCT.

At one time he interrupted the District Attorney, which action was called to the attention of the Court by Judge Porter, of the counsel for the prosecution. Judge Cox announced that it was within the power of the Court to try the case in the absence of the prisoner, and if he persisted in his turbulent remarks he could cause him to be removed. Guiteau, in response said: "I will not do it again, your Honor, but I have a very deep feeling in this case." [Laughter.]

Mrs. Scoville, sister of the prisoner, cried bitterly during the delivery of the argument, and her child could be seen appealing in an affectionate manner with, "Mamma! Mamma! what is the matter?"

At the conclusion of Corkhill's argument there was a long and continued applause.

THE SECRETARY'S STORY OF THE TRAGEDY.

Secretary Blaine was then called to the stand by the counsel for the Government, and testified that he had known James A. Garfield from 1863 to the time of his death. On the night of July 1st I was engaged with the President until near midnight on public business. On parting, he suggested that I had better call and see him in the morning before he left, because he thought there would be some matters to which he wanted to call my attention. I went to the White House in the morning, reaching there at 9—not later than three minutes past. I was detained some little time in conference with the President in the Cabinet room, and in the library a very few minutes. I then started with him for the depot, he riding in the carriage in which I went to the White House—the State Department carriage, in daily use by myself—following out of the White House grounds his own carriage, in which his children were carried, under the conduct of Colonel Rockwell. Arriving at the depot on the Eighth-street side—the ladies' entrance—we sat a moment finishing the subject on which we were then conversing, and the President turned round to say "Good-by." "No," says I, "I will escort you." I thought it not proper that the President should go entirely unattended. "I will escort you," I said, and "besides, I wish to see the gentlemen of the Cabinet who are going to leave with you." With that he alighted. He had got in of course first at the White House, and that brought him on the side next to the pavement at the depot, and as the carriage was a small coupe, he got out first. As a matter of convenience he took my arm as we ascended the steps, and turned on the left (he was on my left) to speak to some one—I think a police officer, the same officer who had told us we had ten or twelve minutes remaining. When he turned to speak to him our arms became disengaged, according to my impression, and as we walked through the ladies' waiting-room we were not arm-in-arm, but side by side. He had got two-thirds across the room, when suddenly, without any premonition whatever, there was a very loud report of a pistol. The discharge was followed in a very brief interval by a second shot. At the instant I first heard the report it seemed to me that it was some trouble between persons to whom we were in no way related, or some such deed of violence, and I touched the President as though to hurry him on, as I thought there might be some danger to his person or my own. Just as I did that the President threw his hands up and said, "My God! what is this?" It seems to have been almost between the shots that he said this. Of course it was

AN EXCITING AND HORRIBLE SCENE.

I can only give my impression, not a minute statement. Then there rushed past a man. According to my recollection he passed on my right. I immediately followed after the man instinctively, and went I suppose thence eight feet. I remember I stopped just outside the door which led from the ladies' waiting-room to the main room. Then a shout came up, "We have got him." I found that the President had quite sunk down. He was sinking as I left. When I got nearly back to him (I was the first or second person who got back to him) he was vomiting, and I think at that moment was unconscious. Of course immediately a very large crowd surrounded him, and mattresses were brought, I think from a sleeping-car, and he was removed to an upper room in the depot. Medical aid was at hand as soon as possible, and an examination made. He was returned to the White House, reaching there, I should say, in about fifty minutes, or possibly an hour. I know I returned to my own room and wrote a dispatch to the public, especially the European public, directing it to Minister Lowell at London. In that dispatch I said, "At this hour, 10:20 A. M.," the President being shot about 9:20. That enabled me to identify the time at which the President got to the White House. He got there about the time I got to my house, possibly a little before.

THAT MAN WAS GUITEAU.

These are, in brief, the circumstances connected with my observations when in the upper room of the depot. There was a gathering around of Cabinet Ministers, who immediately repaired there from the cars. There had yet been no report made of whom it was, but I gave the information that the man I saw run, and whom I went after, and whom I saw fall into the hands of the police, was Guiteau. I recognized the man. I made that statement to the Cabinet, the attending surgeons and General Sherman before the police had discovered the name. Of course, the shot being behind my back, I did not see him with a pistol in his hand. He did not, in running, have his pistol exposed. According to my recollection, Guiteau visited the State Department twenty or twenty-five times. It might possibly be not over ten; but eight or ten visits of that kind are apt to make the impression of twenty or twenty-five. [Laughter.] He was a very persistent applicant for the Consul-Generalship at Paris. I never gave him the slightest encouragement that he would receive the appointment. I remember, after persistent and repeated visits, I told him that there was, in my judgment, no prospect whatever of his receiving the appointment, and that I did not want him to continue his visits. I wanted to bring them to an end, and I told him there was no prospect of his receiving it.

Witness here identified a number of letters from Guiteau taken from the files of the State Department, and said: "I observe that these letters contain the signatures that I made on them for identification, and this [indicating paper] is a speech inclosed in one of the letters, which he alleged to have made during the political campaign, and on which he based his claim for office. Here [indicating] is a letter that came from the White House, with the ordinary Executive Mansion blank. It is a mere indorsement of 'Guiteau, Charles, applicant for the Austrian mission.' That letter came from the White House in this envelope. I did not see the body of the President after his return here. It was not a pleasant sight, and I did not go to the rotunda of the Capitol to see it."

CROSS EXAMINATION.

Blaine, cross-examined, testified as to the locality of the shooting, pointing out on a diagram of the Baltimore and Potomac depot the spot on which the shooting occurred. He had received numerous letters from the prisoner persistently to be assigned to speak in the Maine campaign. The letters were doubtless destroyed, with other campaign debris. Regarding Guiteau's visit to the State Department, the Secretary said he was one of perhaps forty applicants on the days he came, and that he suffered the disappointment of the rest in endeavors to obtain appointments. He at no time noticed anything which would indicate any derangement of Guiteau's mind.

Scoville, in questioning Blaine, referred to the difficulty which arose in the Republican party in New York after the appointment of Collector Robertson, and requested the Secretary to explain the situation as it existed.

THE NEW YORK CONTROVERSY.

Secretary Blaine answered that Senators Conkling and Platt resigned because the President appointed Robertson. Considerable feeling existed in the Senate and in Washington over the disagreement. There was a struggle in the New York Legislature.

Objection being made to Scoville's question, he said he wanted to show that the quarrel in the party was outspoken and persistent, and instead of being healed was growing wider, if possible, so that even the death of the President did not interrupt the daily bickerings and strife that existed in the Legislature at Albany, in which the leading men of the country were taking part with spirit, in order to show the relation of the influence that was brought to bear on the mind of the prisoner.

Blaine—I can say to counsel that after the President was shot, that political canvass gave me as little concern, and elicited from me as little observation, as any individual in the country. I took no part whatever in the New York contest. Guiteau, in his letters mentioning himself as a stalwart, means to classify himself with the personal supporters of Grant. Witness said the stalwarts worked for Garfield very heartily and very cordially after the Chicago Convention.

Blaine's testimony was heard with great interest, and evoked frequent applause and laughter, which discomfitted Scoville at times.

Secretary Blaine, after further questioning, left the stand.

At 12:20 P. M. the Court took a recess for half an hour.

The prisoner at once began to expostulate with Scoville, stating that he desired him to comply with his (Guiteau's) wish in the case, and if he did not do so there would be a big row. He was removed by the bailiff with difficulty. He desired to continue the conversation, but Scoville paid no attention to his client.

AFTERNOON SESSION—OTHER WITNESSES.

Upon reassembling, the Resident Minister of Venezuela described the shooting at the depot. The prisoner impressed him as wearing a look of fear.

Scoville asked him how Guiteau wore his hat.

Witness said, "On the side of his head."

Guiteau interrupted with "That's false. I wear my hat this way," changing it from a jaunty style to perfectly straight, and added, "I wear it this way, and don't go sneaking around."

Nothing further elicited.

Mrs. Sarah B. White, matron of the Baltimore and Potomac waiting-room, stated the circumstances of the assassination heretofore published. "I recognize Guiteau as the person who fired the shot; had seen him walking about the gentlemen's room before Garfield arrived; didn't see a pistol in the assassin's hand; when she went to the President's assistance, Guiteau was only about three feet back of the President; saw nothing remarkable about him, except that he eyed the ladies' room." She said Guiteau wore his hat straight.

The prisoner bowed approval.

Robert A. Parke, ticket agent of the Baltimore and Potomac, testified: Saw Guiteau the morning of July 2d; saw the firing; rushed from the office into the corridor and seized Guiteau as he fled, and held him till a policeman relieved him; he did not see the first shot.

His testimony was unshaken by sharp questioning.

NOTES FROM THE COURT-ROOM.

CHICAGO, November 17th.—A Washington special correspondent believes that the counsel for Guiteau will attempt to drag stalwart politics into the cross-examination.

The arrangements for a fair trial and for keeping order are first class.

One cannot with the same confidence make the same prediction as to the fate of Guiteau while being conveyed between the Court-house and the jail.

The crowd each day which surrounds the prison van is larger, and expressions of indignation and hatred toward the prisoner are extremely emphatic.

The Court officers are beginning to have some apprehensions on this subject. It was thought to-day that additional precautions might become necessary.

The trial will now proceed. The order of proof on the part of the Government will be first, the shooting; second, the death; third, the motive.

WEAKNESS OF THE DEFENSE.

A striking illustration of the weakness of the defense in the technicalities of the Court was shown when the Government had used its five challenges. Scoville objected to the fifth challenge, saying: "You have already had four, and this makes the fifth." Judge Cox interposed, saying: "The prosecution is entitled to five." At this Scoville, whose skill in conducting the examination of witnesses as to their qualifications had excited the admiration of the local bar, was, of course, somewhat confused, and then Guiteau turned excitedly to his brother and said: "Robinson did that. He said the Government had only four challenges. He is no lawyer." Then looking eagerly over to the reporters' benches, Guiteau exclaimed to them: "Robinson is no lawyer. He said the Government had only four challenges. Put that down."

These were speeches of reasoning and petty malice which helped to convince many of the gentlemen who sat at the reporters' table that Guiteau's manners in Court are a part of a play, and that he is doing his best to aid his counsel in their plea of insanity.

A Succession of Evils.

The course of kidney disease may thus be traced: First, inactivity, then inflammation, then degeneration, finally destruction of the organs. A gentle stimulus, such as afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is oftentimes the unquestioned means of preventing one of those numerous maladies to which the kidneys and bladder are subject, and which are so prone to terminate suddenly and fatally. Nephitis, Bright's disease, diabetes, catarrh and stone of the bladder are all maladies which, even in their inception, are well calculated to arouse the gravest apprehensions, but which may be checked at the outset with this benign preventive, which is also a fine restorative of general vigor, an anti-malarial specific, and a remedy for dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism and nervousness. It is thoroughly reliable and safe, and a fine tonic for the enfeebled and desponding at all times.

A large number of men who have been working in the mountains during the past summer are temporarily rusticating at Carson, Nev.

THAT pain in the back is a sure sign that you need to take a package of Kidney-Wort.

MARRIED.

Sacramento, November 17—By Rev. T. H. B. Anderson, at the residence of Jas. W. Tennant, George D. Irvine to Ida M. Cox.

Near Georgetown (El Dorado county), October 26—M. D. Knox to Georgie A. Hotchkiss, both of Georgetown.

Napa, November 14—George E. Errington to Jennie Johnson.

Stockton, November 14—A. J. Reedy to Miss Theresa Herbeck.

Smartsville, November 13—John Beasley to Miss Mary A. Buckley.

BORN.

Sacramento, November 8—Wife of E. F. Amsden, a daughter.

Stockton, November 14—Wife of George J. Payne, a daughter.

Vallejo, November 9—Wife of W. B. Soule, a daughter.

Fresno, November 5—Wife of D. E. Bundy, a son.

Marysville, November 16—Wife of Con O'Connor, a son.

DIED.

Grass Valley, November 15—Mrs. Catherine Connolly, a native of Ireland, 54 years.

Yuba County Hospital, November 15—John Walker (colored), a native of Kentucky, 71 years.

Canyon City (Trinity county), November 9—George Wolff, 64 years.

Farmington, November 4—Mrs. Phebe Johnston, a native of Battle Creek, Michigan, 88 years.

Colusa county, November 9—Bridget Fortner, 30 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Meeting of Sacramento Lodge, No. 40, F. and A. M., THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 18th, at 7 o'clock. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend. By order.
E. C. ATKINSON, W. M.
R. C. IRVINE, Secretary. [B. C.] n18 1t

Red Jacket Tribe, No. 28, Imp. O. R. M.—The regular Council of Red Jacket Tribe will commence THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 18th, at 7 o'clock, instead of 7:30. All members are earnestly requested to be present, as a full attendance is much desired. J. W. WILLEM, Sachem.
J. L. JACKSON, C. of R. [B. C.] n18-1t

Notice to Red Men.—Red Cloud Tribe, No. 41, Imp. O. R. M., extend an invitation to all members of the Order and their ladies to attend a Social Party and Reception, to be given in their Wigwam, THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 18th, in honor of their anniversary. By order of
n18-1t THE COMMITTEE.

Attention, Hussars!—You are hereby ordered to attend your regular monthly drill at the Pavilion, THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 18th, at 8 o'clock sharp, in drill uniform. By order of
FRANK RUHSTALLER, Captain.
JOHN MILLER, Orderly Sergeant. n18-1t*

A special meeting of the Free Library Trustees, to consider the proposition for renting the lower hall of the Library Building, is called for TUESDAY EVENING, November 22d, at 7:30 o'clock.
n18-td

Card of Thanks.—The Howard Benevolent Association hereby tenders its sincere thanks to the ladies of Sacramento, especially to the officers of their organization, the various committees, the merchants who gave the floor canvas, and to all others who co-operated by donations or otherwise in making the charity ball a success. The receipts were as follows: Sale of tickets, $773 50; donations in lieu of provisions, etc., $107 45; sale of flowers, $18 36; neckties, $23 10; candies, $45 05; cigars, $59 30; lemonade, $35 90; ice cream, $25; hat-room, $41 25; supper, $79 25; sales by auction, etc., $94; total, $1,332 16; expenses, $243 88; thus placing in our depleted treasury the very handsome amount of $1,088 28.
Sacramento, November 17, 1881.
RICHARD DALE,
President Howard Benevolent Association.
LOUIS BIEN, Secretary. n18-1t

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, situation as first-class housekeeper and seamstress. None but those who mean business need apply. Room 16, Brown House, MRS. PETTIS.
n18-1w*

$50 REWARD IS OFFERED FOR THE ARrest and conviction of the incendiary who burned my barn, sheds, wagon, hay, etc., on the night of the 11th instant, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, on the Riverside road, near the Half-Way House, two miles from J street.
n18 1w MRS. L. D. CRAW.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the People's Savings Bank will be held in the District Court-room, northwest corner Seventh and I streets, on MONDAY EVENING, December 5, 1881, at 7:30 o'clock. W. F. HUNTOON, Secretary.
n8-4w

SACRAMENTO FLOUR MILLS,
C. McCREARY & CO.

THESE MILLS ARE NOW IN OPERATION, and are making a superior grade of FLOUR. Orders solicited. n15-1m

P. A. BYRNE
STEAM CARPET BEATING MACHINE,
O street, bet. Thirteenth and Fourteenth.

CARPETS TAKEN UP, CLEANED AND RE-laid or refitted promptly. Lace Curtains done up good as new. House renovating a specialty. Buy and sell second-hand carpets; also, will store and take care of carpets. Leave orders at the Carpet Stores. [o27-4plm] P. A. BYRNE, Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1881.

SACRAMENTO TEMPERATURE.

Temperature for Yesterday:		Temperature Corresponding Day, 1880.	
Highest	55	Highest	56
Lowest	38	Lowest	40

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

[Special by Telegraph—Courtesy of the RECORD-UNION.]

NEW YORK.		CHICAGO.	
Highest	61	Highest	64
Lowest	41	Lowest	39

CLOAKS,

Circulars

—AND—

Dolmans

Made to order, with a large stock of the CHOICEST MATERIALS AND TRIMMINGS to choose from.

THIS STYLE SUIT, IN BASKET CLOTH OR HALF-WOOL SERGE, TRIMMED WITH PLAIDS OR STRIPES.

Price, $8 50 and $9 50.

Buckingham & Hecht's Superior make,

Ladies' Curacoa Kid, Button Shoes,

$2 75!

With French kid, button piece and worked button holes; all widths.

A serviceable line of BOYS' TWEED SUITS, $3. In grey and brown mixtures, and with either short or long pants.

Infants' Knitted Jackets, 19 cents.

About half value. Also, CHILDREN'S FINE WHITE WOOL TIPPETS, 15 cents.

Fine Sandal Slippers, $1 25!

With either 2 or 3 straps; splendid style and finish.

Heavy, Well-knit Cardigan Jackets.

Price, $1 and $1 25!

☞ Some of better quality and extra size for large men, $1 60. Also, FINE ENGLISH WORSTED JACKETS, Satin-faced, as high as $5.

LADIES' PERFECT-FITTING, FRENCH KID, BUTTON SHOES, $3 50. (A superior grade.)

☞ MEN'S WOOL CASSIMERE PANTS, $3. In an assortment of neat patterns.

Boys' Black Suits,

$1 90!

Made of Cotton Diagonal, and for ages 4 to 11 years.

We also mention as being unusually good value,

Boys' Satinet Overcoats,

Of a Heavy Material, with Velvet Collars.

PRICE, $1 90.

MECHANICS' STORE,

Nos. 400, 402, 404, 406, 408 K st., Sacramento.

ONE PRICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

PERSONS HOLDING IVY SOCIAL CLUB invitation cards are notified that TUESDAY EVENING, November 22d, the Club gives a comique domino party.
n18-2t* J. W. BOYD, President.

LIBRARIES AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS
OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT BY
S. WYATT
ANTIQUARIAN BOOK STORE.
807 K st., Clunie Block. n18-4ptf

45 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

ONE MILE EAST OF THE CITY, FOR sale on easy terms. Apply to
PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
n18 3t CORNER FOURTH AND J STS.

GRAND FESTIVAL
—AT THE—
PAVILION,
—ON—
THANKSGIVING EVENING,
NOVEMBER 24TH, BY THE
LADIES OF ST. ROSE CHURCH!

THE HALL WILL BE BEAUTIFULLY decorated for the occasion, the floor canvased and the
FIRST ARTILLERY BAND
Will furnish Brass and String Music.
Admission..............................50 cents.
☞ The hall will be open at 7 o'clock. n18-6t

BELL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
—WILL SELL—
THIS (Friday) MORNING, Nov. 18th
At 10:30 o'clock sharp,
BY ORDER OF D. BROWN,
On the premises, No. 920 K street, between Ninth and Tenth, and without reserve, as follows:
THREE BEDROOM SETS COMPLETE, WITH Spring and Top Mattresses;
One fine Walnut Bedstead (double);
One fine Three-quarter Walnut Bedstead;
Four Ingrain Carpets;
Six Cane Chairs;
One Parlor Stove and Pipe;
Three Sets of Crockery, etc.
☞ Sale positive. ☜
BELL & CO., Auctioneers.
☞ The above residence, No. 920 K street, of 14 rooms, to let. Inquire of D. BROWN, on premises.
n18-1t

FURNITURE!
K and Fifth sts.
JUST RECEIVED BY R. R.,
A COMPLETE NEW STOCK
Carefully selected and bought for CASH.
A FULL LINE AT THE OLD STAND,
Fifth and K streets.
W. D. COMSTOCK.
n18-4ptf

HALE'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

THIS STANDARD ARTICLE IS COMPOUNDED with the greatest care.
Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever.
It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.
It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff; and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.
By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.
As a dressing nothing has been found so effectual, or desirable.
DR. A. A. HAYES, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it THE BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE,
FOR THE WHISKERS.
☞ This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in ONE PREPARATION, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.
MANUFACTURED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
H. C. KIRK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents...............Sacramento.
n4-MWF&swS

A. LEONARD,
Insurance and Real Estate,
No. 1012 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.
A Fine new residence on L street, fronting CAPITOL PARK, $4,750.
—ALSO—
One of the best built Brick Houses in Sacramento, AS DRY AS ANY FRAME HOUSE, on M street, between Second and Third, for $3,000, which is EXTREMELY LOW.

TO RENT,
In the JORDAN BUILDING, J street, near Seventh, Rooms suitable for an Attorney, Physician or Photographer.

Houses to Rent
—AND—
MONEY TO LOAN.
s3-2plm

HOTEL MEN, ATTENTION.
ARCADE HOTEL, SACRAMENTO,
REFITTED IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE, AND to let reasonably for a term of years. Apply to M. T. BREWER & CO.,
n7-2ptf Sacramento, Cal.

FRIEND & TERRY
LUMBER COMPANY.
MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in every kind and variety of
BUILDING AND FINISHING TIMBER
—AND—
LUMBER,
Kiln-Dried Doors,
WINDOWS AND BLINDS!
☞ Special Orders and odd-sizes promptly filled, and shipped direct from the OREGON, REDWOOD and SUGAR-PINE MILLS of the Company.
GENERAL OFFICE, No. 1310 SECOND STREET, NEAR M. BRANCH YARD, CORNER TWELFTH AND J STREET
s2-2ptf

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.
A. HEYMAN, SOLE AGENT, I street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on installments. n9-2plm

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY..............NOVEMBER 18, 1881

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Metropolitan Theater—Complimentary benefit.
Ivy Social Club—Comique domino party.
F. and A. M.—Sacramento Lodge, to-night.
Improved O. R. M.—Red Jacket Tribe.
Improved O. R. M.—Red Cloud Tribe.
Free Library Trustees—Special meeting.
Howard Benevolent Association—Card of thanks.
Attention, Hussars!—Drill this evening.
Reward—$50 for arrest of incendiary.
Choice Land for Sale—People's Savings Bank.
Wanted—Situation by middle-aged woman.
Grand Festival at Pavilion—Thanksgiving evening.

Auction Sales.

D. J. Simmons & Co.—Norton Bush's gallery of paintings.
Bell & Co.—Furniture sale, etc.

Business Advertisements.

Mechanics' Store.
Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Renewer.
S. Wyatt—Antiquarian Bookstore.
W. D. Comstock—Furniture.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MRS. HAMILTON'S CASE—SHE IS GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

The appeal in the case of Nancy Hamilton, convicted some months since of the murder of her husband, and sentenced to State Prison for ten years, was decided yesterday by the Supreme Court, upon the arguments and briefs submitted in August last. The judgment in the case was reversed upon two points.

The first is stated in the decision as follows: "In impaneling the jury, the defendant's counsel elicited from three of the jurors that they had formed opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant, and he asked them, in effect, whether such opinions were favorable or otherwise to the defendant. The questions were objected to and the objections sustained. The defendant's counsel claims that the Court erred in so ruling. * * We cannot see upon what ground the ruling of the Court below can be sustained. These persons had formed their opinions upon public rumor or the statements of public journals, and were therefore not disqualified to sit as jurors in the trial of the case. To enable the defendant to so decide intelligently whether she would peremptorily challenge them, it was necessary for her to ascertain whether the opinions formed by them were favorable or unfavorable to her."

The other ground for reversal was upon the instructions given by the Court below to the jury in these words: "Where insanity is relied upon as a defense, the burden of proof is on the defendant, and that the proof must be in such an amount that the single issue of the sanity or insanity of the defendant should be submitted to the jury in a civil case as they would find that she was insane. That the insanity must be clearly established by satisfactory proof." Upon this point, after discussing previous decisions, the Supreme Court says: "The Code of Civil Procedure (Sec. 2061) provides 'that in civil cases the affirmation of the issue must be proved, and where the evidence is contradictory, the decision must be made according to the preponderance of testimony.' A mere preponderance of testimony is all that is required to prove the affirmative of an issue in any civil case, and if a Court should instruct a jury that the party having the affirmative of the issue in a civil case must clearly establish it by satisfactory proof, would not that be error? Could a controverted fact be *clearly* established by a mere preponderance of testimony? As was said in the People vs. Werden: 'A fact clearly established by satisfactory proof is proven beyond a reasonable doubt; and insanity in this State need not be so proven in order to constitute a defense in a criminal action.' Judgment and order denying the motion for a new trial reversed, and cause remanded for a new trial."

The decision was written by Justice Sharpstein and concurred in by Justice Thornton. Chief Justice Morrison concurred as to reversal of judgment.

WORKS UPON HYDRAULICS.—There has recently been added to the State Library several French works in regard to the control and uses of water courses and water, written by prominent engineers of France. Among the works received are these: "Hydraulique Agricole," by N. Da Buffon, 3 volumes; "Le Service Hydraulique," by De Passey; "Eperiences Sur L'employ Des Eaux Dans les Irrigations," by Mangon; "Inondations," by Duveau; "Memoir Sur les Inondations," by Stratkowski; "Etudes Sur les Inondations, Causes et Remede," by M. J. Dumas; "Movement Des Eaux Dans Les Reservoirs, A Alimentation Variable," by Graeff, also another work by the same author upon the subject of straightening and correcting water courses; "Moteurs Hydrauliques, Appareils a Elever L'Eau," a compilation; "Irrigation et Assainissement des Terres," three volumes of text and two of plates, by R. Pareto; "Assainissement de la Seine, Epuration et Utilisation des Eaux D'Egont," a public document issued by the French Government, in three volumes. In addition to these, three works in German have been placed upon the shelves. They are: "Landes-Meliorationen," by Wurffbain; "Der Wiesenbau," by Dunkelberg; and "Der Rationelle Wiesenbau," Vincent. These and other books ordered are by the most celebrated engineers in Europe, and were obtained as being of value in connection with subjects and interests which are leading in this State.

AUCTION OF PAINTINGS.—The special sale at auction of the entire collection of elegant paintings of the well-known artist Norton Bush, will take place at 418 J, between Fourth and Fifth streets, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. The disposal of the collection is placed in the hands of D. J. Simmons & Co., but the celebrated auctioneer J. O. Eldridge, of San Francisco, will conduct the sale. The collection to be sold consists of fifty-five original paintings taken from sketches made in South America, the Eastern States and California. Those who have examined these paintings during the past few days while they have been on exhibition, or who have previously met with them in his studio or elsewhere, require no commendation in reference to them. A rare opportunity is here afforded for those who desire to make holiday presents, by securing a work of art by this favorite painter. All the pictures are elegantly framed, and will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS.—There were yesterday filed with the Secretary of State articles of incorporation of the San Francisco Can-makers' Protective Association, the object of which society is to foster and protect the interests of the can-makers of San Francisco. Its present Directors, all of that city, are William Beck, Albert Johnson, Hector Brodie, James Neil, Jr., and Luther Hendry. It has no capital stock....An aid and protective association, to be known as the Uniao Portugueza, has been formed, with principal office at San Leandro, Alameda county, and of which L. A. Ferreira, J. Martin, V. T. Braga, J. Roberts and W. D. Smith, of that place, are Directors. Its object is to protect its members and their families, and to pay a fixed amount from assessments at death of the former.

INCORPORATED. — The Plymouth Water Company has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The purposes of the company are stated to be to supply the village of Plymouth, Amador county, with water. The office of the company is at that place, and it has a capital stock of $10,000, issued in shares of $1 each. The Directors are Marvin S. Bruce, Charles Lee, Louis Hauk, J. M. Wood and Jackson Little, all of Plymouth. The Plymouth Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, subscribed 500 shares, and the other subscribers are from ten to fifty shares each by numerous residents of the town.

THANKSGIVING AT ELK GROVE.—A correspondent states that a union service will be held at the Presbyterian Church, Elk Grove, on Thanksgiving Day, at 11 A. M., when Rev. Mr. Priddy, of the M. E. Church, will deliver the sermon. A dinner for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church will be given by the ladies of that society from 12 to 4 P. M. at the Toronto Hotel.

THIS Is the last day of Norton Bush's art exhibition. The pictures will be on view all day until 7 o'clock this evening, when they will be removed from the walls and arranged for the sale at 8 P. M. *

A TREAT.—Don't fail to attend the grand holiday opening of Ackerman & Co. on Monday, November 21st; if you do you will regret it. *

FOR 55 CENTS A PAIR.—Two hundred corsets, French contille, well made, and comfort guaranteed, at the Red House. *

LIGHT SHADES in satin, suitable for fancy work, for less than cost. Closing sale, L. Bien, Eighth and J streets. *

THE RED HOUSE is veritably taking Sacramento by storm. *

BREVITIES.

Sixty-one recruits for the United States army will arrive from the East by the train this morning.

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the City Free Library will be held next Tuesday evening.

The overland train from the East which left Ogden last evening was so long that it will come through in two sections, arriving here to-morrow morning.

The passenger train which left here yesterday morning for San Francisco was delayed at Davisville two hours by a freight engine which had jumped the track.

The money lost last Saturday by J. T. Pike from his buggy, amounting to about $100, was found and returned to him by W. L. Benning, a clerk at the insurance office of John T. Carey.

It is now believed that the burning of the barn of Mrs. L. D. Craw, on the Riverside road a few evenings since, was the work of an incendiary, and a reward of $50 for the arrest and conviction of the guilty party is offered.

A young son of T. H. Reynolds, Deputy Secretary of State, while watching the sparks fly from a blacksmith's anvil a few days since, was injured by a small flake of steel flying into his eye, and it is feared that the eye will be lost.

The case of The People vs. Williams—in which the defendant was convicted of stealing cattle from the ranch of Marion Biggs, Jr.—was argued yesterday before the Supreme Court. The appellant was allowed ten days to file briefs, and the case to be then submitted.

Under orders of the Chief of Police officers Campbell, Ash, Valentine and local George Karcher, have arrested William H. Clark, John O'Neil, Len Hodgkins, Thos. Healey, Charles Colehower, Bill Essig, Harry Ramsey and John Robertson for vagrancy, and their cases will be heard in the Police Court to-day.

CHARITY BALL PROCEEDS.—The report of the officers of the entertainment giving a few evenings since at the Pavilion, to raise funds for the Howards, shows the receipts to have been as follows: Donations received by soliciting committees instead of provisions, $103 95; from flower booth, $48 36; necktie booth, $23 10; candy stand, $45 05; cigar stand, $19 30; lemonade stand, $35 90; ice cream stand, $25; hat-room, $41 25; supper-room, $79 25; private sale of provisions, $9 85; auction sale of provisions, $66; N. H. Nicholls (for use of lumber), $5 90; cash at door, $4 50; cash donation, $1; from M. S. Cushman, $12 25; sale of tickets, $634; from railroad company's employes, $135; total receipts, $1,329 66; total disbursements for expenses, $243 88; leaving the net proceeds, $1,085 78.

MILITARY ELECTIONS.—An election will be held next Monday evening by Company G, First Artillery, N. G. C., to fill the vacancies in the offices of Captain and Second Lieutenant, caused by promotions. Also an election for Second Lieutenant of Company F, at Woodland, will be held on the 28th. On the evening of the 29th, Company A, First Artillery, located in this city, will elect a Second Lieutenant, and on the same evening a full set of officers for Company C will be elected at Nevada City, the term of the present officers expiring upon that day.

AUCTION SALES.—Bell & Co. will sell a large number of horses in front of their salesrooms, 908 J street, at 10:30 A. M. to-morrow. ....They will also sell this morning at 10:30, by order of D. Brown, on the premises, 920 K street, between Ninth and Tenth, three bedroom sets complete, with spring and top mattresses, one fine walnut bedstead (double), four ingrain carpets, six cane chairs, one parlor stove and pipe, three sets of crockery, one fine three-quarter walnut bedstead, etc.

MERCHANDISE REPORT.—The following freight passed Ogden for Sacramento on the 13th: For Adams, McNeill & Co., 25 cases condensed milk, 26 pails fine cut tobacco; C. H. Stevens, 2 cases shoes; Blessing & Guthrie, 1 barrel coffee; Washburne & Redman, 1 box dry goods; James Parsons, 1 box boots and shoes; Billingsley & Co., 348 well buckets; J. Bosker, 9 bundles willow baskets. Passed Ogden for Sacramento on the 14th, 1 jack, consigned to Levi Painter.

ARRIVED.—The pump and machinery for the city drainage pumping works, to be located at Eighth and Y streets, have arrived from San Francisco. The contractors are required to set up the works, the city having prepared the foundation, and exhibit the machinery and pump in operation, when they are to be examined for acceptance by the Board of Trustees, the City Engineer, and G. A. Stoddard, draftsman of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

THEATER BENEFIT TO-NIGHT.—A complimentary benefit will be tendered to Herbert L. Manners at the Metropolitan Theater this evening, for which the rates of admission have been reduced to half-price. The programme consists principally of minstrelsy, in which four end-men are announced, and will no doubt afford ample fun in their varied specialties. Minstrels never fail to draw a full house, which will probable be accorded for Mr. Manners' benefit.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was cloudy most of the day at this point. There was considerable ice in the morning, and the ground was frozen in places. The sky was clear last night, and at midnight the air denoted another freeze. The river continued to rise yesterday, and last night marked 9 feet 1 inch, having risen 8 inches in the twenty-four hours preceding.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—The following appointments of Notaries Public were made by the Governor yesterday: H. H. Shuffleton, for Shasta county, to reside at Gas Point, vice himself; F. H. Moore, of Sacramento county, vice himself, term expired, and F. E. Baker, for Yolo county, to reside at Woodland, vice himself, term expired.

BROWN VS. BURBANK.—In the case of Brown vs. Burbank, which was tried in the Superior Court of this county, a decision was rendered by the Supreme Court yesterday in these words: "The Court below failed to find upon the issues presented by the pleading, and therefore properly granted a new trial." Order affirmed by the Court.

THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL.—The ladies of St. Rose's Church will give a festival at the Pavilion on Thanksgiving evening. The hall will be beautifully decorated for the occasion, the floor canvased, and the First Artillery band will furnish brass and string music.

TORPID KIDNEYS, and constipated bowels, the great causes of chronic diseases. Take Kidney-Wort.

GRAY HAIR may be made to take on its youthful color and beauty by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the best preparation for the hair known to the science of medicine and chemistry.

A TORPID LIVER has to wake up and attend to business when King of the Blood gets into the circulation.

"A THING of beauty is a joy forever." The only opportunity to procure one of Bush's scenes will be this evening at the art sale at 418 J street. *

ONE HUNDRED DOZEN beautifully-dressed dolls will be given away at the grand opening of Ackerman & Co., No. 629 J street, on Monday next. *

POSITIVELY the last week and the last opportunity to purchase standard and miscellaneous works, bibles, albums, etc., at 411 J street. Auction at 7 o'clock this evening. *

THE SIMPLE, straightforward way of conducting the business of the Red House is a matter of general comment. *

HOGARTH's line of beauty is a curve. J. T. Griffitt's line of business is straight, at the Red House. *

A TREAT.—Don't fail to attend the grand holiday opening of Ackerman & Co. on Monday, November 21st; if you do you will regret it. *

BEWARE of imitations in Rock and Rye. Trade-mark filed in this State and Nevada. Geo. W. Chesley, sole agent. *

A VARIETY of wool dress remnants, for 25 cents on the dollar. Closing sale, L. Bien, Eighth and J streets. *

ONE HUNDRED DOZEN beautifully-dressed dolls will be given away at the grand opening of Ackerman & Co., No. 629 J street, on Monday next. *

ODD LOTS of corsets, 25 cents apiece. Closing sale, L. Bien, Eighth and J streets. *

GOOD canton flannel at the closing sale of L. Bien, Eighth and J streets. *

SAVE a large percentage by purchasing at the Red House. *

WARM CLOTHING at the Receiver's sale. Red House. *

OUR SALE is growing every day at the Red House. *

HAMMER's Glycerole of Tar cures croup and whooping cough. *

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

T. B. Reardon and wife, of Oroville, are in the city.

P. Hubbard returned yesterday from a trip to the East.

Edgar Mills came over from Nevada yesterday morning.

P. H. McGrew, of Oakland, one of the contractors upon the Hall of Records, is in the city.

Miss Minnie Seavy, of Petaluma, will arrive from the East by overland train this morning.

Miss Susie Russell, of this city, went to Colusa yesterday, where she will visit a few days.

The family of Warden McComb passed through yesterday from San Francisco, to reside at Folsom.

George W. Fellows, of San Francisco, is in the city, en route to Placer county on a business trip.

H. M. Yerrington and wife and Colonel Stephenson came down from Virginia City yesterday en route to San Francisco.

Master Mechanic M. W. Cooley, of Rocklin, and family, arrived home yesterday from a visit of six weeks at the East.

The masquerade season is about to open. The Ivy Social Club is to hold a private comique domino party on Tuesday evening next.

Mrs. David Eiler, of Fall River Mills, is on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. George Salisbury, and other relatives and friends in Red Bluff.

George D. Irvine and Ida M. Cox, of this city, were married last evening, at the residence of James W. Tennant, by Rev. T. H. B. Anderson.

P. H. Hickey, B. G. Mantle, Leonard Reynolds, Wm. Griselman, Geo. Cowles, W. R. Baines, Peter Dean, of San Francisco, were in the city yesterday.

Railroad Commissioner C. J. Beerstecher and family returned from the East yesterday, where the former has been attending a Convention of Railroad Commissioners.

Colonel C. N. Goulding, Grand Lecturer for the Good Templars, came down from Calaveras county yesterday, on his way to fill lecturing appointments in Siskiyou county.

Mrs. Jennie Fisher, of Grass Valley; Mrs. R. C. Martin and two sons, of Los Angeles, and W. H. Back, of Shasta county, will arrive by train from the East this morning.

The fashion in men's hats changes far more often in England, France and America than in other countries. The sombrero worn in Don Quixote's time is in fashion in Spain to-day.

A number of young ladies and gentlemen of Red Bluff gave Miss Rosa Walbridge a pleasant surprise party Saturday evening. A fine supper was spread, and all the guests did ample justice to it.

The Alert Boat Club, of Vallejo, presented in that city on Saturday evening last the five-act comedy, "Frou Frou," from the pen of Augustin Daly. The Napa Dramatic Club started from Napa during the afternoon, remained for the performance and returned at its close.

A pleasant surprise party was extended to Miss Annie Rowe at her residence on O street, between Eighth and Ninth, on Wednesday evening. A large number of young friends were present, including from Galt and other places. A fine supper was spread, and music, games and other socialities were enjoyed.

Monday evening the officers and members of the Grass Valley Reform Club gave a tea-party to all those who have at any time assisted in their entertainments. The hall was well filled with ladies and gentlemen, and the occasion was most pleasant. Two large tables, loaded with luxuries, were opened in the dining-room.

A grand reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Moody, at the Truckee Hotel, on Monday evening last, in honor of the eighteenth birthday of their daughter, Miss Minnie Moody. The parlor and dining apartments were handsomely decorated, and a fine banquet was served. Dancing was among the features of the occasion.

The members of the Bachelor Club of Vallejo have had trouble. Quite a number of the members, for reasons best known to themselves, seceded and withdrew their names from the club. The rebels have organized another social club, known as the "Old Maids of Vallejo," and will give their first party at the Sulphur Springs on Thanksgiving evening.

There were in the city yesterday: J. A. Ball, Woodland; Eli Davis, Sutter county; A. Miller, Stockton; V. L. Chamberlain, Yolo; Geo. H. Bayley, Modoc; Jos. McClure and wife, Red Bluff; W. B. Brown, San Jose; W. E. Davidson, Eureka; Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Reynolds, Chico; Geo. Cornish and wife, Clarksburg; Miss Hattie Costello, Elk Grove; Mrs. Maxfield and daughter, Florin; Mrs. C. C. Shepler and son, Miss Flora Shepler, J. Dubose, Yolo county; L. Meiss, F. Meiss, Laguna; James H. Louttit, Stockton; F. W. Hyde, Solano; Mrs. Lewelling, Folsom; D. Wycoff, F. Wycoff, Woodland.

SUPREME COURT.

THURSDAY, November 17, 1881.

DEPARTMENT ONE.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present—McKinstry, J., presiding; Myrick, J.; Ross, J.; Martin, Deputy Clerk; Finkler, Bailiff.

7815—Strong vs. Sacramento and P. R. R. Co.—Continued to the foot of present calendar of Department One.

7807—Miller vs. Chandler—Argued by Dunlap for appellant and Taylor for respondent, and submitted.

7842—Pierce vs. Schaden et al.—Argued by Freeman for appellant and Taylor for respondent, and submitted.

7851—Washburn vs. Wilkinson—Argued by McKune for appellants.

8065—Tansman vs. Farris—By consent cause submitted on points and authorities on file.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

7729—Brown vs. Burbank—Order affirmed by the Court.

DEPARTMENT TWO.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present—Morrison, C. J.; Thornton, J.; Sharpstein, J.; C. N. Post, Deputy Clerk; Perrie Kewen, Bailiff.

10,684—People vs. Devine—Argued by Gale for appellant and Deputy Attorney-General White for the People, and submitted.

10,685—People vs. Helbing—Argued by Wright for appellant and Deputy Attorney-General White for the People, and submitted.

10,686—People vs. Williams—Argued by Budd for appellant and Deputy Attorney-General White and H. L. Buckley, Esq., for the People, and appellant allowed ten days to file brief. Cause to be then submitted.

10,692—People vs. Messersmith—Argued by Wolff for appellant and Deputy Attorney-General White for the People, and submitted.

10,694—People vs. Simonds—Argued by Terry for appellant, and submitted.

10,695—People vs. de Los Angeles—Continued to next Los Angeles session.

Adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

10,662—People vs. Hamilton—Judgment and order denying the motion for a new trial reversed, and cause remanded for a new trial.

SHARPSTEIN, J.
I concur: THORNTON, J.
I concur in the judgment of reversal:
MORRISON, C. J.

TO-DAY'S CALENDAR.

DEPARTMENT ONE.

7871—Beckman vs. Skaggs et al.
7876—Van Every vs. Ogg.
7958—Barrett vs. Sims.
8061—Green vs. Beckman et al.
8063—Smith vs. Brown.

DEPARTMENT TWO.

8032—Peachy vs. Supervisors Calaveras County.
8072—Pacific G. M. Co. vs. Empire G. M. Co. et al.
8073—Pacific G. M. Co. vs. Empire G. M. Co. et al.
7717—Isenhoot vs. Chamberlain.

PASSEENGR LISTS.

CARLIN, November 17th.—Passed here today, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: Mrs. B. P. Brunner, J. H. Small and wife, Miss Adda Grow, A. L. Tubbs and family, J. N. Blum, Henry A. Pierce, San Francisco; Mrs. A. E. Thompson, H. Stanley, New York; Major J. A. Darling and wife, D. Farrell and wife, Dr. Carter, W. Crafferty, T. H. Bliss, Major McCrea and wife and 61 recruits, U. S. A.; Miss C. F. Wood, E. T. Dennison, Oakland; G. W. Stapleton, wife and boy, Butte, Montana; Mrs. F. Gorham, Mrs. L. Boardman, Mew Haven, Conn.; F. M. Fish and wife, Chicago; C. P. Hatch and wife, Mississippi; Miss Minnie Seavy, Petaluma; J. H. George, Mrs. H. Johnson and daughter, Dover, N. H.; Mrs. Jennie Fisher, Grass Valley, Cal.; D. F. Henlock, Philadelphia; Annie Little, Ireland; D. Reamer, Greensburgh, Pa.; Asa M. Hottonback, Shasta county; Col. Kenison, wife and three children, Kansas; Mrs. R. C. Martin and two sons, Los Angeles.

NEWHALL, November 17th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: A. Foucr, Los Angeles; M. J. Moveing, Stockton; S. J. McKusick, San Francisco; George Bantan, Turlock; D. B. Spangles, San Francisco; P. Copeland, W. W. Parlin, Goshen; Mrs. G. G. Bell, Turlock; C. R. Peters, S. Hart, San Francisco; Martin Leaman, M. Chevalier, Los Angeles; George Brooks, Wilmington; Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Morgan, Mrs. Dorsey, San Jose; Alfred Von Schmidt, A. W. Von Schmidt, San Francisco; Mrs. F. E. Grey, San Gabriel; Robert Bollinger, Tucson; J. B. Wilson, Nevada; W. Forsythe, Geyser Springs; Dr. Hoffman, U. S. A.; T. J. Blakeman, San Francisco; William Robinson, G. Richardson, Council Bluffs; L. Gilson, San Francisco; H. A. Hall, New York; A. Grutin, Goshen; E. G. Burswell, Mrs. Julia Whitson, Oakland; E. Hubert, U. S. A., with 22 men.

OMAHA, November 17th.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento November 21st: C. Dumett, Mrs. E. C. Vonhelms and two children, San Francisco; W. W. Ropely, Maryland; Mrs. W. G. Nichols, Sealsport, Me.; G. W. Nickson, Colusa; Colonel A. W. Swaddley, Bear valley, Cal.; G. Barber, Wheaton, Ill.; J. S. Dodge, Prospect Park; W. H. Hobby, wife and child, Merced, Cal.; Miss Ella Otis, Nashua, N. H.; Robert Brand and wife, Oakland; Miss Nora Jenks, Stillwater, Minn.; E. E. Cooper, East Oakland; H. G. Lasher and wife, Sacramento; Mrs. F. L. Vandenberg and sister, Trixie Vandenberg, Mrs. Jessie Healy, Oakland; M. B. Coon and wife, W. W. Eastman and wife, Charles M. Reeves and wife, Mrs. P. M. Babcock, Minneapolis.

A special train, having on board a detachment of the First Artillery, left this afternoon for San Francisco.

IF the mother is feeble it is impossible that her children should be strong. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of women. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, No. 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

Tehama county's public buildings are said to be worth $35,500.

STOP THAT COUGH.—Use Hammer's Glycerole of Tar. Fourth and K streets, Sacramento.

HAMMER's Glycerole of Tar cures all diseases of the throat and lungs. Ask your druggist for it.

HAMMER's Glycerole of Tar for coughs and colds is the best remedy for children.

LOOK OUT

—FOR—

Monday, Nov. 21st,

At which time it is predicted a

HURRICANE

WILL SWEEP OVER THIS BROAD LAND,

THAT WILL SHAKE EVERY MERCHANT IN THIS CITY

—DEALING IN—

HOLIDAY GOODS

With awe, and blow the dust from the eyes of the public, in a

GRAND DISPLAY

—TO BE MADE BY US AT OUR—

ANNUAL OPENING!

ANNUAL OPENING! ANNUAL OPENING!
ANNUAL OPENING! ANNUAL OPENING!
ANNUAL OPENING! ANNUAL OPENING!
ANNUAL OPENING! ANNUAL OPENING!

WHICH WILL TAKE PLACE ON THAT DATE AT

ACKERMAN & CO.,

Nos. 629 and 631 J street, Sacramento.

STORE WILL BE OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT 9 A. M.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public to witness one of the events of Sacramento's grandest establishments.

n12-3p1m

GENERAL NOTICES.

White and French Cheviot and Percales Shirts, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc., made to order at SACRAMENTO SHIRT FACTORY, 809 K street. n16-1m

The best Meals in the city at Peterson's, 618 and 620 J street. jy7-tf

The only Genuine Milk Bread, delivered every morning, by W. F. PETERSON, 620 J. jy7-tf

For Fine Cakes, Ice Cream, etc., the BEST AND CHEAPEST MEALS, go to HENRY FISHER, No. 508 J st., bet. Fifth and Sixth. jy25-1m

Pratt's Abolition Oil!—The People's Remedy has cured thousands; it will cure you. It has no equal. Sufferers with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Partial Paralysis, Lame Back, Gout, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, or any internal or external ache or pain, will find prompt relief by using ABOLITION OIL. The tests of time and use have proven its value, and its popularity is the best guarantee of its success. For sale by all druggists. Price, small, 50 cents; large, $1. Ask for PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL. A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, San Francisco, Sole Proprietors. m25-6m

Dr. La Mar's Seminal Pills.—The best remedy in the world for General Debility, Nervous and Physical Prostration, Loss of Sexual Vigor, Seminal Emissions, and the many ailments caused by Excess, Self-Abuse, Dissipation, etc. All sufferers, young and old, will find in these PILLS a remedy that speedily restores wasted vitality, and rekindles the flame of Hope, Health and Ambition. THE GLORY OF MAN IS HIS STRENGTH. DR. LA MAR'S PILLS are a veritable "Fountain of Youth." Price, $2 50 per bottle. Sent by Express, on receipt of price (or C. O. D.), to any address. A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, P. O. Box 1,952 San Francisco. m25-6m

Forty years' experience of an old nurse. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child, it rests the mother. Price, 25 cents a bottle. o31-1yMWF

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AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED TO

Herbert L. Manners,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 18th,

Grand First Part—Four End Men.

Bones { G. F. NAGHEL, F. ADAMS. | Tambo { ED. F. NAGHEL, J. BUCK.

The Infant Wonder, THE CALIFORNIA NUGGET, in his imitations and specialties.

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THE CALIFORNIA QUARTET—H. Leon, R. Graves, G. Hunter, W. Ross. GEO. F. HENDERSON, Dutch Acrobatic Song and Dance Artist. The ever pleasing

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The performance to conclude with a LAUGHABLE AFTERPIECE.

ADMISSION—50 and 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Doors open at 7. Performance begins at 8. n17-2t*

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POSITIVELY FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

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Supported by the talented Actress,

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KING LEAR,

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(By special request, and positively the last performance), Mr. Sheridan's great masterpiece,

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OFFICIAL HORTICULTURAL NOTICE

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: BE IT known that I, Matthew Cooke, Chief Executive Horticultural and Health Officer of the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners, being duly authorized and instructed by said Board, do declare the following quarantine rules and regulations for the protection of the horticultural interests of the State, and due notice thereof is hereby given as provided by law, to wit, thirty days of publication in two daily newspapers of general circulation in the State. All parties concerned therein are required to conform thereto, subject to penalties provided for by law, for any infraction or evasion of said rules and regulations:

Quarantine Rules and Regulations

For the Protection of

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES

From Insect Pests, namely, insects injurious to fruit and fruit trees, authorized and approved by the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners of California. In pursuance of an Act entitled "An Act to define and enlarge the duties and powers of the Board of State Viticultural Commissioner, and to authorize the appointment of certain officers, and to protect the interests of Horticulture and Viticulture," approved March 4, 1881, the Chief Executive Horticultural and Health Officer may appoint local resident Inspectors in any and all of the fruit-growing regions of the State, whose duties shall be as provided in Section 4 of an Act entitled "An Act to define and enlarge the duties and powers of the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners, and to authorize the appointment of certain officers, and to protect the interests of Horticulture and Viticulture," provided that there shall be no compensation for such services of inspection excepting a fee, not to exceed one dollar for each certificate of disinfection, in case of compliance with quarantine regulations, and not to exceed five dollars for each certificate of disinfection, after seizure for non-compliance; provided, however, such inspection may be employed at the option of the owners of property requiring disinfection, to disinfect the same. And also said local resident Inspectors will be entitled to such other fees as are provided for in cases of conviction and seizures.

1. All tree or plant cuttings, grafts or scions, plants or trees of any kind infested by any insect or insects, or the germs thereof, namely, their eggs, larvæ or pupæ, that are known to be injurious to fruit or fruit trees and liable to spread contagion; or any tree or plant cuttings, grafts, scions, plants, or trees of any kind grown or planted in any county or district within the State of California, in which trees or plants, in orchards, nurseries or places, are known to be infested by any insect or insects, or the germs thereof, namely, their eggs, larvæ or pupæ, known to be injurious to fruit or fruit trees, and liable to spread contagion, are hereby required to be disinfected before removal for distribution or transportation from any orchard, nursery or place where said tree or plant cuttings, grafts or scions, plants or trees of any kind are grown, or offered for sale or gift, as hereinafter provided.

2. All tree or plant cuttings, grafts or scions, plants or trees of any kind, imported or brought into this State from any foreign country, or from any of the United States or Territories, are hereby required to be disinfected immediately after their arrival in this State, and before being offered for sale or removed for distribution or transportation, as hereinafter described; provided, that if on examination of any such importations by a local resident Inspector or the Chief Executive Horticultural Officer, a bill of health is certified to by such examining officer, then disinfection will be unnecessary.

3. Fruit of any kind infested by any species of Scale Insect or Scale Insects, or the germs thereof, namely, their eggs, larvæ or pupæ, known to be injurious to fruit and fruit trees, and liable to spread contagion, is hereby required to be disinfected, as hereinafter provided, before removal off the premises where grown, for the purpose of sale, gift, distribution or transportation.

4. Fruit of any kind infested by any insect or insects, or the germs thereof, namely, their eggs, larvæ or pupæ, known to be injurious to fruit or fruit trees, and liable to spread contagion, imported or brought into this State from any foreign country, or from any of the United States or Territories, is hereby prohibited from being offered for sale, gift, distribution or transportation.

5. Fruit of any kind infested by the insect known as the Codling Moth, or its larva or pupa, is hereby prohibited from being kept in bulk, or in packages or boxes of any kind, in any orchard, storeroom, salesroom or place, or being dried for food, or any other purposes, or being removed for sale, gift, distribution or transportation.

6. Fruit boxes, packages or baskets, used for shipping fruit to any destination, are hereby required to be disinfected, as hereinafter provided, previous to their being returned to any orchard, storeroom, salesroom or place, to be used for storage, shipping, or any other purpose.

7. Transportable material of any kind, infested by any insect or insects, or the germs thereof, namely, their eggs, larvæ or pupæ, known to be injurious to fruit or fruit trees, and liable to spread contagion, is hereby prohibited from being offered for sale, gift, distribution or transportation.

8. Tree or plant cuttings, grafts, scions, plants or trees of any kind may be disinfected by dipping in a solution composed of not less than one pound (1 lb) of commercial concentrated lye to each and every two (2) gallons of water used as such disinfectant, or in any other manner satisfactory to the Chief Executive Horticultural and Health Officer.

9. Empty fruit boxes, packages or baskets may be disinfected by dipping in boiling water, and allowed to remain in said boiling water not less than two minutes. Said boiling water used as such disinfectant to contain in solution not less than one pound (1 lb) of concentrated potash, or three-fourths (¾) of one pound (1 lb) of concentrated lye to each and every twenty gallons of water, or in any other manner satisfactory to the Chief Executive Horticultural and Health Officer.

10. Fruit on deciduous and citrus trees infested by any species of Scale Insect or Scale Insects, or the germs thereof, namely, their eggs, larvæ or pupæ, may be disinfected before removal from the tree, or from the premises where grown, by washing or thoroughly spraying said fruit with a solution composed of one pound (1 lb) of whale oil soap and one-fourth of one pound of flowers of sulphur to each and every one and one-quarter (1¼) gallons of water used as such disinfectant, or in any other manner satisfactory to the Chief Executive Horticultural and Health Officer.

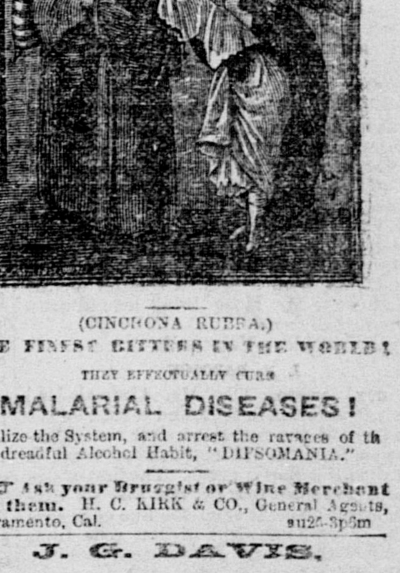
11. Owners of fruit of any kind grown in any orchard, nursery or place, in which trees or plants are known to be infested with any insect or insects, or the germs thereof, namely, their eggs, larvæ or pupæ, known to be injurious to fruit or fruit trees, and liable to spread contagion, and all persons in possession thereof, or offering for sale, gift, distribution or transportation, are hereby required to procure a certificate of disinfection before removal for sale, gift, distribution or transportation.

12. Any tree or plant cuttings, grafts, scions, plants or trees of any kind, empty fruit boxes, fruit packages, or fruit baskets, or transferable material of any kind, offered for sale, gift, distribution or transportation, in violation of the Quarantine Rules and Regulations for the protection of fruit and fruit trees, approved by the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners, may be seized by the Chief Executive Horticultural and Health Officer, or by any of the local resident Inspectors appointed by him; said seizure to be the taking possession thereof, and holding for disinfection, or for an order of condemnation by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

13. Any person violating the above Quarantine Rules and Regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by fine of not less than twenty five nor more than one hundred dollars.

MATTHEW COOKE,
Chief Executive Horticultural and Health Officer.
Sacramento, November 12, 1881. n14-30t

Peruvian Bitters.



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n15-3p1m

DEBRIS.

MORE ABOUT THE AMERICAN RIVER DEBRIS DEPOSITS.

Third Day in the History of the Trial of the Slickens Suit in the Superior Court.

The trial of the slickens case of The People vs. Gold Run Ditch and Mining Company was resumed in the Superior Court yesterday at 9:30 A. M., Judge Temple presiding.

Attorney-General Hart asked the Court to make an order directing the official reporter to write out the evidence each day in full. Counsel for defense objected and proposed that an arrangement be entered into, whereby the entire proceeding might be written out and printed each day. After considerable argument pro and con, the Court ordered the reporter to write out, each day, all the oral testimony.

Cross-examination by Mr. Catlin of Captain W. Hodgdon—The vessel in which I came up the Sacramento river in the month of March, 1850, was much smaller than other vessels that came up in the month of July the same year. I have seen very large vessels moored in the American river, a quarter of a mile above its mouth. Some of them were ocean vessels of more than 300 tons burden. The American river at its mouth was visibly affected by the tide. I am 66 years of age, and have lived in the town of Washington nearly all the time since I came to California. I mined at one time on Massachusetts Bar, about ten miles above Folsom. I have never navigated the American river, except near its mouth. It has been twenty years since I mined or was in the locality of Massachusetts Bar. The road between here and Folsom ran along the banks of the American river most of the way. When I came up the river in March, 1850, I don't remember of meeting any vessel going down

I MOORED MY VESSEL

On the east bank of the river. I sold the "Hodgdon" in 1852. I should think there were three hundred sail moored in the Sacramento river at one time in 1850. There were many more vessels at Sacramento at that time than at San Francisco. There were about fifty lying at the mouth of the American river, and the remainder were moored between that point and a point opposite R street. The bark Annie Reynolds lay near the mouth of the American river. The Legrange, Eliza Bolton and others that I have forgotten, were moored in front of the city. The "Hodgdon" carried usually between 200 and 300 tons. Do not recollect her registered tonnage. The average depth of the Sacramento river during the last ten years is six or seven feet; have seen steamer hands sounding its depth between the bridge and the K street landing with poles. I do not know the tonnage of the Modoc or Apache. The last time I went down the Sacramento river on a steamer was ten or twelve years ago. When I go to San Francisco nowadays I go by rail. When I first came up the Sacramento river I passed through what is called Steamboat slough. The reason I came through that slough was in compliance with the direction of my pilot. I don't know that the old river channel was not navigable, as I never tried to navigate it. I don't know of any shoals in the river, having never encountered any of them myself. I know of a bark that came up in July or August, 1850, that I should judge was of more than 300 tons burden, and drew fully fourteen feet of water. The water in front of the city at that time, clear across the river, was from 22 to 26 feet in depth. I heard of but one shoal that gave any trouble to navigators in those days, and that was what was called the "Hog's back." Many years afterwards, the Senator, Chrysopolis, and vessels of that size, had trouble coming up the river. Before the last rain you could, from the railroad bridge, distinguish the American river water from that of the Sacramento proper.

THE AMERICAN

Is much muddier—carries a greater amount of slickens and sediment. I have owned part of my land for twenty-five years; took up a portion of it as swamp land. I did not present a claim against the Levee Commissioners for damage done me at the time my neighbors did. My damage at that time was not enough to justify my presenting a claim. Some of my land runs back from the river to the tules, a distance of about one mile. The principal damage to my land by debris and sand was done last winter. The water last season flowed through my orchard, but did not leave much of a deposit there. The Reed break, about opposite M street, and one opposite R street did me the most damage. There were two or three inches of slickens left in my orchard. There are twenty acres of my land that were covered last winter to the depth of two or three feet. This deposit in some places covered my fences and came through the break above the bridge. This land was all good land, and was cultivated every year. I think that the highest land on the banks of the Sacramento was, originally, fifteen feet higher than the lowest land in the tules. During the last ten years steamers like the New World, Senator, and others of that size, could not come to the K-street wharf. Small boats and flat-bottom boats can come up without trouble. The steamers in use now draw only from twelve to eighteen inches. Light-draft boats run up the Sacramento river now. The steamers that formerly ran up the river above Sacramento were four times as large as those running now. The Governor Dana was a small boat, and of very light draft. In 1850 schooners of large size ran to Marysville.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION.

(By Mr. Hart)—The Queen City was a large boat, that carried three or four hundred tons. She was a side-wheeler, and larger than anything now on the river. I don't think she could navigate the river at all in the channel's present condition. The deposit on my land last winter was coarse, gray sand and slickens. Mr. Monaghan's levee was composed of bank and sediment. The levee in front of the town of Washington was composed mostly of sand and sediment, taken from the river. Last winter the banks were washed but little; they do not contain any sand, and the deposit on my place is all such as came down the river with the floods. It is a coarse, gray sand, that cannot be cultivated at all. Steamboat slough is a much shorter route than the old river channel. [Mr. Hodgdon was shown by Mr. Hart a map, and asked to show Steamboat slough. This map, one made by Engineer Jim C. Pierson, was then presented to the Court, to be used as a diagram. Mr. Catlin asked that it be introduced as evidence. Mr. Hart objected, and the same was received by the Court as a Court diagram, and not considered as offered in evidence.]

Recross-examination (by Mr. Catlin)—The amount of earth that was washed out of the levee was so small, that if it all had lodged on my land it would not have covered it an inch deep, and would have done no damage. There was some of the levee at one break that was composed of fine sand, but the deposit on my land is not of that character; it is coarse gray sand.

Mr. Cadwalader requested Mr. Hodgdon to bring in from his place a specimen of this gray sandy deposit.

Mr. Catlin here requested counsel for the people to have Mr. Hoag bring into Court a specimen of slickens.

Mr. Cadwalader—Very well.

I. N. BABCOCK

Was next sworn. (To Mr. Cadwalader.) Came to California in 1849, and settled on the north bank of the American river one Spanish league from the old mouth, near what is now called the Norris ranch. The first bridge over the American was on the line of Sixteenth street; now it is on the line of Seventeenth. I lived but eight or ten rods from the bank of the river. I have been farming, teaming and ferrying, and the American river has been under my eye almost constantly since 1849. I saw the vessels in Sacramento harbor in '49 and '50; they were seagoing vessels; they came around the "Horn." Generally, then, the river banks were bluff. The timber at the junction of the American and Sacramento rivers was large; sycamore trees grew on the banks farther up; the trees were more oaks and willows. I first camped here under a large oak. Have traveled on the Sacramento on the New World, Senator, etc.; used to go up and down on 'em, and traveled on the Chrysopolis, too; she was a very large steamer. I never heard of any trouble in navigating the Sacramento river in the early days, but did hear of the "Hog's Back." At low water we could ford the American at Lisle's bridge, but at the mouth of the American the water was very deep. I hauled freight from there to Hangtown, and used to see the water there frequently. At the bridge-crossing the bottom of the American was of clear, white sand, but three miles up the bed was in bowlders and rocks. The banks were so high on the American in '49, that we had to dig them down to get a ferry landing. The water in '49 was

CLEAR AS SPRING WATER.

I think the American river is filled up fifteen or sixteen feet now, for five miles of distance. The fill was more perceptible in '61 and '62, in the flood of that year. It has filled steadily—much—since. Not much fill occurred before. Seven-eights of the fill has been since '61. The material of the fill is gray and white sand—mostly sand. I know the surface of the ground inside the levees of the city of Sacramento. I don't think the bed of the American river is more than three or four feet difference from it. The American is northeast from the city. The streets run north and south and east and west. I don't think the natural ground is now to exceed over four feet above the present bed of the American river. We used to have regular tides in the American in 1849, 1850 and 1851. After the bridge was built I didn't have my attention so much called to it, as we didn't use the ford so much. In low tide we could ford easily—in high tide it was difficult. That was in 1850 and 1851. There is no tide there now; haven't seen any for years. I own the place now I first settled on in 1849; it is a part of the old Norris grant. I have thirty-five acres, and it lies nearly square on the river. Water was on it in 1853, but it went off easily. I had no difficulty in cultivating it because of the water then; have raised fifty bushels of wheat to the acre on that land. I had fruit trees then, but of late years the sediment came in on me, and the trees died. I've raised nothing for some years, because the waters bring on sand and stuff, and

NOTHING WILL GROW ON IT

Till it rots, and is turned in, but as it comes in every year, I quit. It is a gray sand. I've cultivated none now for four years. The sand is nearly like the white sand I saw in the bed of the American in 1849. The soil on the land each side of the American river was a black rich soil. The sand on my place is, in places, three feet deep. Nearly one-half of my place is covered. An old swamp levee there keeps it off of part of my place. Where the levee is broken it comes in. I noticed the first sand deposit on my place about four years ago. I had no sand there before. On this side of the American the deposits are much worse than on my place. There were farms on both sides of the river from early times. On this side they were used mostly for fruit after you get up two miles—below that, mostly for gardens. On the other side there were fruit and grain farms, and some gardens. These settlements were made in 1850-1-2. Those lands now are, in most part, ruined by debris and sediment. The sand has been worse the past three or four years. Before that a finer stuff came, but the sand utterly destroys the soil. Prior to that the lands were of the first class. We could raise grain, vegetables and hops, and the soil was of the richest; it would raise anything. I knew Mr. Larue's place. It was on the north side, two miles above me. He cultivated it.

IT WAS SPLENDID LAND,

It is not so good now. He had it under a high state of cultivation. He had over 100 acres in peaches. That land has been overflowed so much that alkali has risen in the soil, and the land is not so good—not so productive. I can't say if any of the land is covered by sand. His orchard has been killed by the floods of the American river. No orchard is there now. Larue, in 1862-3, sold $10,000 worth of peaches from the orchard, as I have heard. [Objected to.] The orchard has been destroyed since 1863. At that date it was all right. Brushy lake is between part of the Larue place and the river. Part of the place runs down to the river. I know Smith's gardens. From their upper end to the mouth of the river the land on that side is much injured by sand and debris, which are two to four feet deep on it. The coarse sand stops nearest the river; the fine, or sediment, floats farther back. The coarse sand, on the line indicated, extends back forty or fifty yards. Going toward the Sacramento river, on the north of the American, the land is more or less covered with debris. In some places, last winter, from four to six feet deposited. I know Holland's place at this end of Lisle's bridge. It has filled there lately from two to five feet. I can't say if it was last winter's fill. I know the public roads from Sacramento to Marysville and Nevada. They begin by going out Twelfth street, and cross the bridge on a line with Sixteenth street. Then you go to the left for the Marysville, and to the right for the Auburn and Nevada road. At times in recent years these roads are impassable—nearly every winter. The cause is high water. I don't remember of their being cut away, but they do cut some. No deposits are on them to injure them now. There is a cut on the road near Holland's, made last winter by the floods. The schoolhouse lot, which had been filled in last year, was nearly one-half washed away. The road near Holland's was in part cut away. It was impassable last year for over a month. This filling up and obstruction of roads by water has been more troublesome for the last ten or fifteen years. It grows worse all the time. In the winter season at high water we travel in boats over there.

IT IS ROUGH

On those with stock. I lost stock last winter. These things I have spoken of have had the effect of decreasing the capacity of the river, as its bed is filled up so that the water has to come over the banks and flood the lands, etc. I remember when a bend in the American river was cut off. That cut-off or canal runs right through my place. I first noticed the American river bringing down any considerable matter in the flood of '61-2. More came that year than in all the years before. Since then it comes faster and more of it. The American river rises quickly. The rain of the day brings high water that night. At high water the river runs very fast and is pretty thick. It is very muddy. I should say one-fifth of it is mud. After a storm it has a very strong current and great velocity, say fifteen or twenty miles an hour. The American I have seen rise twelve feet in twelve hours, or a foot an hour. That was at the new mouth I saw it rise so one year. I had a pontoon bridge there, and I tied a boat there to a tree, and next day went there and found the land covered, and had to untie the boat or it would have gone under. The American will rise and shoot across the Sacramento river, as the former rises quicker. One month ago I saw a sand bar at the mouth of the American which extends half across the Sacramento. The bottom of the American is the highest. At the mouth there is six or eight feet difference. I could tell it exactly if I knew the depth of the Sacramento river, for the American there is but a foot or a foot and a half deep. At the mouth of the American the bottom of the river is nearly on a line with the water in the Sacramento. There is a fill in the mouth of the American river. It is, I should say, ten feet deep. The channel is small now. Ten feet of sand is piled up now in ridges along in the winter channel. The winter water of the American river would make at least fifty summer Americans. In summer the current is not very swift, perhaps three or four miles an hour. There is a bar in the Sacramento river below the mouth of the American. It extends half across the Sacramento, and extends down to the old gas works. It is composed of sand. They call it gray sand; it is really between a gray and a white. It gets coarser every year. The first bridge on the American river had

A DRAW

In it. I used to see steamboats going up and down the river. The old channel began to fill up as soon as the canal was cut and began to widen. The water in the American is getting worse each year. It is now not fit for domestic purposes, and has not been for ten years. We used it for drinking up to sixteen years ago. It was then very fair. Stock still drink it. The filling of the river makes the overflows more serious. It kills the trees; it renders cultivation more difficult; the raising of the water level has the effect to destroy trees. I know the American river up as far as Brighton, on both sides. The damage has been more severe on this side than on the other. On the north side of the American, for four miles above the mouth, the land has suffered more than in the next four miles, as intermediate lakes and some sloughs between the river and the lands have kept the sand off. Slickens came on the land some eight years ago, but later it has been covered with coarse sand, coarser sand. There is slickens on all lands on the river. These deposits are noticeable clear up to Hoptown, opposite Brighton. Some of the land at Hoptown is still productive. They raise hops there now. The land there is not so much damaged, but it is filled next to the river, and willows and cottonwoods have grown up and afford protection to the lands beyond. On the south side of the river the lands have suffered very much more. The river makes a turn, and the sand seems to go more on the outer edge of the turn than on the inside. All outside of the leveys on the south side of the American is badly injured, and for the whole five miles all the land has been nearly destroyed. On the other side (the north), for the first four miles from the mouth, the land is badly damaged. The next four miles it is less so. All these lands have been under cultivation, for farms, gardens and orchards.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

(To Mr. Catlin)—The cut-off canal that runs through my place is a little over a mile long. The water goes through it at high water very fast. But bars form there. At high water all is swept out clear. We see the bars when the water goes down. At low water the Sacramento is much larger than the American river. Where we forded the American at an early day the bottom was of white sand; teams used to get stalled in it. The river was never navigable at low water to my knowledge, except in the mouth of the river. I saw vessels lying there in 1849. I don't know if hops are raised at Hoptown on land that had deposits on it. Some of that kind of land on the Marysville road is cultivated to potatoes; that is below my place. The land is very level for hundreds of acres there, and you have to go down a foot and a half, generally, to get to the old soil of 1849. On this new soil they now raise potatoes. The bottom land at the Larue place shows spots where some of the old soil is still to be seen; there is not much deposit on his place, as Brushy lake protects it. The alkali on the Larue place was there to some extent before deposits came. There is more alkali there now, than there was in 1860.

At 12:32 P. M. the Court took a recess to 2 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

I. N. Babcock resumed the witness stand. (To Mr. Catlin)—I first began to notice the change of color in the American river in 1853. It kept getting more riley or muddier each succeeding year. It was quite muddy in the floods of 1862. We used it for drinking purposes prior to that time. The city of Sacramento was flooded in March, 1850. The roads leading to Marysville were several times flooded prior to 1862; I mean that portion of the roads beyond the bridge, which is quite low, and about a quarter of a mile wide. The land at Hoptown was flooded in 1860, and had a large deposit left of sediment at that time. Don't know of much being deposited there since. The tide formerly effected the river at my place from twelve to eighteen inches. I have not noticed the tide particularly since 1852. I did not have to go into the water much after that date, consequently had no occasion to notice them. The tides were not perceptibly affected prior to 1855. After the bridge was built I did not pay much attention to the river. I bought my place in 1863 of J. B. Haggin, a part of the Rancho Del Paso. I bought it for agricultural purposes. There had been no debris nor slickens deposits on the land at the time I made the purchase. The overflows did not carry detritus. The first deposit of debris on my place was made in 1868. During high water the Sacramento river backs the water up in the American. The American generally rises twenty-four hours before the Sacramento, and rushes down with great velocity. When the Sacramento rises, it checks the velocity of the current of the American. I am well acquainted with all the land as far as Brighton. The canal I was speaking of this morning was the one above the American river bridge. That canal does not empty into the Sacramento river; it only cuts off a bend in the American. It is filled completely with sand at present. At low water the surface of the two rivers at their confluence is about the same. The depth of the American at that point is three or four feet. Mr. Hugh Larue had about 100 acres of peach trees in 1862. I know of quite a number of persons who lost heavily by

LOSING THEIR ORCHARDS.

Larue's orchard was set out in 1858 or 1859. It was after the flood in 1862 that he sold such large quantities of peaches in San Francisco. I do not know the exact time that Mr. Larue quit the fruit business, but think it was about 1870. I don't know his reasons for leaving the business. Larue bought his land from the Norris grant, and sold it back to the grant owners when he left Sacramento and moved to Yolo. His trees were nearly all dead when he left. I think peach trees eight years of age are in their prime. The river has a velocity of fifteen miles; I judge of its velocity from the timber and other material I see going down with the current. The muddy water that

STOOD IN MY HOUSE

During a flood left a deposit of sediment from two to four inches in depth. There was no current through the building; the deposit was simply settlings from the water. The floods of 1862 and 1863 carried down a great deal of material, but the lodgments of debris were confined mostly to the channel. Smith's gardens are about a quarter of a mile east of Thirty-first street. They were one time within the levee, but the last levee built does not inclose them. The present levee extends to Brighton. The last time I was at Smith's gardens, two years ago, the river was not within a quarter of a mile of the levee. The levee on the north side of the city runs out, I think, on A street to Twentieth street. This levee is 300 or 400 yards from the old river bed.

Redirect (by Mr. Cadwalader)—The overflows prior to 1862 were comparatively harmless to those since that date. The roads on both sides of the Bridge have been raised six feet and more. The overflows prior to 1860 did not interfere with the travel of those roads but little, and since then the roads have been raised, and during floods are impassable. A potato field of 200 acres on Arcade and Dry creeks was covered with debris in 1868. The sediment deposited there at that time was from two to four feet deep. It came principally from the American river, some from Arcade creek, and some from Dry creek.

Re-cross-examination (by Mr. Catlin)—I don't think Arcade creek carries any debris—Dry creek does, however. The time my house was flooded that I spoke of was in 1868. I built a mound afterward six feet high, and put my house on that, since which time I have been above water.

A. S. GREENLAW

Was the next witness sworn for plaintiff. (To Mr. Hart)—I live on the American river about one mile north of Sacramento. I came to California in 1855. I first went to the mines, but returned to Sacramento in 1856. I have known the American river from its mouth five or six miles since the fall of 1856. It flowed at that time through well-defined banks. It was 400 feet wide, or wider, at the mouth. It had abrupt banks at low-water 20 feet high. There were settlements on the banks. On the north bank there were several groves of oak trees. On Milgate's and Bannon's places there were beautiful groves. The grove at Milgate's was often the scene of picnics. On the south side for three-quarters of a mile was a slough coming from the American river and emptying back again into the same, making an island. This island was covered with a growth of cottonwood. Large trees of oak, some of them containing several cords of wood, and also sycamore trees, fringed its banks. There was a lake near the mouth of the river where the railroad shops now stand. There was also another lake extending from Sixth street to Mr. Rider's. The river was somewhat muddy in 1856. When the water receded it left a muddy, yellowish sediment. The land on this side of the river was very rich alluvial soil, easy to cultivate, and produced enormous crops. I never saw better land than that south of the American from its mouth two and a half miles up the river. The sloughs were cultivated during the summer, and raised immense vegetable crops for the Sacramento market. The old Sacramento levee was, previous to this time, broken about Sixth street by the encroachment of the Sacramento river. The levee from Sixth street followed the bank north of the city until it intersected Twenty-fourth street. The general hight of that levee was about two feet, and just wide enough to drive a wagon upon. The land on the north side along the river was very much of the same character as that south of the river, and was more heavily timbered. The banks at that time were sufficiently high to carry the ordinary winter high waters. Between the city of Sacramento and the American river were about twenty small farms containing from ten to twenty acres each. They raised immense crops of fruits and vegetables of all kinds until recently. The land on the opposite side was similarly settled and cultivated. Mauldin, Babcock, Milgate and others had fine, valuable, and well cultivated and improved farms. The current during high water was very strong, and confined in those times within the banks. Since 1860 I have resided continuously on my place. I have noticed the continual filling in and abrasion of the banks since that time. Had not noticed any of those occurrences prior to 1862. The extent of the filling up in 1862 was considerable. The channel was partially filled in, and bars appeared the following summer when the water receded. I noticed in 1867 and 1868 the high water in the American brought down immense quantities of sand, filling the channel that year several feet, and since then there has been a continual filling up of the river channel. The banks formerly were about twenty feet high. The river has filled up since then

SIXTEEN FEET ABOVE

Low-water mark. I have noticed this each year. Some years it was not perceptible, and other years, and particularly the last four years, there has been a steady filling up of the channel. Last year the filling was fully four feet, if not more. The sand-bars have a hight almost equal to the banks. The sand-bars opposite my place extend from the bank at least 300 feet. Another one near is nearly but not quite so wide. This sand comes from the mountains. There is no soil in Sacramento county, or in the agricultural districts, that contains this character of sand. This slickens is a kind of white substance, like clay; it is sticky when wet; when dry it curls up like a board. Another kind, of a darker color, cracks when it dries. In former years the slickens was of a different character, and more of an alluvial nature. It did not seem to injure the land, but after 1867 the sand and debris disappointed us. We have tried to cultivate it, without success. Every year since our land is rendered more worthless on account of those deposits.

THE OVERFLOWS

For the last four years have so badly poisoned the soil that we cannot realize even our seed for our labor. At Mr. Bannon's old place the trees still stand. The other day in riding through those groves I saw debris matter lodged in the trees at a hight of ten feet. Since 1870 there has been but one year that the river has staid inside of its banks. When the American river rises, it comes down like a torrent, and carries on its surface trees and other debris. The land is rendered valueless by this covering of debris. My house is built six feet above the original surface, and last winter it came within eighteen inches of my floor. The deposits on these lands that I have been describing is four or five feet deep. The country north of the river is nearly ruined. Very few people live there at present, where it formerly was thickly settled. A great quantity of this sand is carried into the Sacramento river. I know this to be true from the fact of the bar formed just below the mouth of the American. I also have seen this sand and slickens moving along in the current of the river. The Sacramento river has filled up considerably, and large bars have been formed in its channel.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

(To Mr. Catlin)—As to that sloping land on the American river, from the west line of my land it was 70 rods back to the lake. Two levees were north of Sacramento when I came here, in '56. That on the American river approached the bank at Sixth street, then followed the slough northeast to Ninth street, then along a slough parallel with the river. Between that slough and the bank of the river there was 400 acres of good land. Outside of the old levee were still other lands, the English, the McCoy, the Johnson and other ranches. McCoy's was on the bottom between Tenth and Sixteenth streets extended, and the American on the north, and between the old levee and the river. It was more subject to overflow than others, but it was cultivated and yielded good crops. At my house the levee was less than two feet high; at the sloughs it was about four feet, and these were along the bank. In the highest places the levee was four feet high; that was in depressions. Nowhere was it eight feet high. The lands covered that I refer to are north of the city, and between it and the American river. Formerly the city extended out there, but changes were made. The old levee ran about Sixth and north B streets, I think. There these outside streets were then unopened. [Witness illustrated on a map, but did not recognize it as a map of Sacramento city as he knew it.] The island I spoke of was south of the river. It was in part cleared up and cultivated, and in part grown over thickly with willows and cottonwood. Land that grows willow and cottonwood—at least that land—produced finely. Cottonwood and willow were the general growth along the rivers. On higher lands there was oak. The sand—the debris I mean, if I said sand before—came from the mountains; and now I say that the sand came from the mountains, because it was accompanied with a clay that we find only in the mountains and mines. The sand might come, in part, from the alluvial bottoms of the American river ten miles from here. Some may have come from Mississippi Bar, and some from lands ten to twenty miles above here, but as to the last, not much of it. Some of the soil washed by the flood of 1861-2 might be in the river, but that soil is not of sand. If 300 acres of sandy loam was then washed into the river ten miles above here, no doubt it would make a showing here. I saw that

CLAY IN THE MOUNTAINS.

I was in the mines eighteen months, in El Dorado and Placer, in the the section of Iowa Hill and Yankee Jims. In my section there is not much of the white clay, but more of the dark kind. I suppose that "slickens" means this poisonous substance that comes from the mines. I will bring some of the clay and the slickens to Court on Friday. I call it poisonous substance. I never analyzed it. I know it by its effect—that if it comes on the soil it kills vegetation; vegetation won't grow on it. Even if plowed into the soil, to a great extent, it spoils the soil. I produced paying crops till four years ago; I mean those that pay more than expenses. Saw the white clay in my place, first, about four years ago. Larue's place has debris on it to an extent. Have been there only occasionally of late. I knew it when he cultivated it. Chinamen tried to cultivate it, and gave it up. Most of the land up there that was cultivated has been abandoned. On the north bank of the American river there is no land cultivated from the railroad bridge to Lisle's bridge to amount to anything. Above that, there is a long stretch of land. I was up there this past summer and saw but little cultivation there. I saw a patch of vegetables here and there. Hops are extensively grown about four miles above there. The willows are utilized for hop-poles a great deal. Probably 80,000 hop-poles were cut up there this last year. That land is covered with debris that came on there since 1862, since 1868. The flood of 1862 brought but little on those lands. The hop land is cultivated now, and has been for many years. The American river carries, or has the capacity of carrying, at low water now as much as always, but at high water, by reason of it being filled up, its carrying capacity is greatly reduced. I saw on Bannon's land the float of floods as high up in trees as where I was, when I drove along. The sand appears to be composed of granite and quartz—it has that appearance. I never made any analysis of it.

MORE ABOUT THE RIVER.

Redirect (to Mr. Hart)—The hop lands are two miles above the lands concerning which you examined me. The American river runs through a country at the hop lands where rolling hills begin. I know, in fact, that the country gradually raises as you go up the American river. The hop lands are about four miles above Lisle's bridge. Some of the hop ranches are near the river, some not. As you go up river the water falls off of the land much quicker than down at my place. Those hop lands show no coarse sands; they are of fine alluvial soil. The levee of 1856 that I described is now covered up. The levee now protecting the city on the north is about ten feet high, I guess. Last winter the water, I should judge, came within two and one-half feet of the top of the levee. In 1868 the water came to the top of the levee at Brighton. It has been raised since then.

RUDOLPH WITTENBROCK

Was next sworn for plaintiff. (To Mr. Cadwalader)—I live at Sacramento; have been in California since 1853. I now farm on the American river, and have done so for about fourteen years. I raise hops four or five miles above Lisle's bridge, on the El Paso ranch. I crossed the American river in 1853 frequently, with a team, from the north side, in coming to town from a camp called "Teamsters' Home." The river then was clear; I could see the bottom of it from the wagon as I crossed. The banks were timbered. The ford was where Lisle's bridge is now. I saw the river in 1855; I lived over there then. I settled on Dry creek, north of the river, and lived there seventeen years. Ran the hop ranch and lived on Dry creek at the same time. Dry creek is some four or five miles from the hop ranch, which is on the river bank. I started the hop ranch in 1867. I noticed bars forming in the American river in 1868-9. That was in front of my house. The current of the river has changed and washed away forty rods of my place. I know of hop ranches being washed out and abandoned. That was within the last three or four years. One of them is, in part, worked yet by Chinese. Sand mostly occupies the place of the 75 or 80 acres washed away, the biggest portion being now sand-bars. Nothing will grow in that sand. It blows about with the wind like a sea of dust. The bar formed opposite my place is over 100 acres in extent now, and from there down to the railroad trestle-work there are several such bars. I first saw the American river in 1853. Since then the river has filled, I should think, as much as ten feet, with what looks like sand.

ONE OF THE BIG BARS—

The one above the railroad trestle—is within two or three feet as high as the bank of the river. It has formed there in the last four or five years. Most of the land on the north side of the American river is now fit for scarcely anything. When I first saw it it would raise corn and pumpkins. Land that will raise corn is considered the best kind of land—that it will raise anything. These bottom lands were cultivated when I first knew them. Now there is but little cultivated, and there grow now millions of black bushes, besides brush, and there is sand, etc. When I first saw that land it was in a condition that would now be worth $100 or $150 per acre. It is largely grown now with thickets of willow and cottonwood. Cottonwood, willow and brush cover nearly all the area near Lisle's bridge. From the railroad bridge to the old Norris ranch, along the river, is all washed out and grown up with willows and brush, and is entirely worthless. Above the railroad bridge to the hop ranch, along the river, is this same character of worthless land, grown with thickets. The water is muddier now than in former years. It is not fit for drinking. It is heavily laden with sand. The river covers to the bluffs during the high water six and eight feet deep. There are strong currents over this district. The river changes its direction and banks considerably. It is forty rods nearer my hop ranch now than formerly. The roads to my ranch in the winter time are impassable during high water. When I first went on my place I found no trouble from these causes. It is only within the past few years that the water and debris have bothered us. The river opposite my place, from bank to bank, is a mile wide. Have traveled over the Lisle bridge road many times. There is a road from Lisle's bridge to Bannon's place. The river has washed out these roads, deposits large quantities of sand and sediment and stands sometimes for two months at a time.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

(By Mr. Catlin)—Think this road was covered by water in 1853, but do not know. It overflows frequently now. It don't require but very little; the melting of the snow will back the water upon us. I do not own this land, but pay $20 per acre rental. There were cut 60,000 hop poles this year. They are worth five cents apiece.

Mr. Hart objected, and said hop-poles were irrelevant to the case.

Mr. Catlin said he proposed to show that these lands were more valuable for raising hop-poles than for any other purpose.

Mr. Hart—We object to your turning our orchards into hop-poles.

Witness continued: Bars form in the channel, and get larger every year. My brother, Mr. Neal and myself are cultivating hops there. Back of this low land is a bluff of about eight or ten feet, which brings us to the red lands. There is about 2,000 acres of bottom land on the Norris grant. At least 500 or 600 acres are destroyed by debris. I don't include my land in this estimate, but expect to be cleaned out next year; it is a sure thing; destruction seems inevitable. I rent this land from one yeaf to another. I have it rented now, and if it washes away I am out and injured. I take chances. If the water don't wash me out, I expect to do well next year. I sometimes ford the river at Patterson's; never have forded below Patterson's; I don't know whether I could or not.

At this point (4:40) the Court adjourned till 9:30 A. M. to-day.

COMMERCIAL.

San Francisco Produce Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 17th—1 P. M.

FLOUR—Millers find no fault with trade. Best City Extra, $5 25@5 50; Superfine, $4 25@4 75; Interior Extra, $4 50 @5 25; Interior Superfine, $4@4 62½.

WHEAT—The rain and frost seem to have taken all the tone out of the market, but perhaps recovery may quickly follow a day or so of sunshine. Holders have certainly moderated their views since the beginning of the week, though meeting with no corresponding action on the part of shippers. On 'Change to-day exporters contented themselves with bidding $1 72½ for choice No. 1, but they were not accommodated, and the general impression is that they are not likely to be. The best trade we heard of to-day was some 8,000 ctls really good No. 2 at $1 72½, while it is only just to remark that a schooner load of about 1,200 tons coming under the same grade was parted with at $1 66½ to save storage. A small parcel of Sonora was taken by a miller at $1 75 ₰ ctl. No. 1 is quotable at $1 75; No. 2, $1 67½@1 72½ ₰ ctl

BARLEY—No great activity is observable. Buyers only enter the market as occasion necessitates, and business is therefore more or less irregular. Sales embrace 1,200 bags feed, $1 47½; 1,000 do, $1 45; 760 do coast Chevalier, $1 45; 170 do, $1 42½ ₰ ctl. We quote as follows: Feed, $1 45 @1 47½; Brewing, $1 55@1 65; Chevalier, $1 50@1 57½ for choice standard Bay and $1 40@1 47½ for Coast.

OATS—Business to-day was very light. Holders are not forcing matters, and prices are consequently very steady. We quote: Good to choice, $1 50@1 60; common, $1 42½@1 47½; Surprise, $1 65@1 70 ₰ ctl.

CORN—Operations are not extensive. The inquiry does not seem to be urgent, and sales are small in number and quantity. Some 170 bags large Yellow found a buyer to-day at $1 42½, while $1 45 ₰ ctl was given for a retail lot of small Yellow.

RYE—Seems to be slowly creeping up to old figures. A sale of 100 sks was reported this morning at $2 30 ₰ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—$1 60@1 75 ₰ ctl.

HAY—Wheat, $12@15; Wild Oat, $12@14; Stable, $11@12; Stock, $9@11 ₰ ton.

HOPS—California, 23@24c for fair, and 25@27c ₰ lb for good; Washington Territory, 25@27c.

SEEDS—Mustard, $1 77½@2 for Yellow, and $3@3 25 for Brown; Canary, 4½@5½c; Hemp, 5c; Rape, 2½@2¾c; Timothy, 8@9c for native, and 10@11c for imported; Alfalfa, 10@12c; Flax, 2@2¼c ₰ lb.

POTATOES—No Sweet to-day. Petaluma, $1@1 20; Tomales, $1@1 20; River Red, 90c@$1; Early Rose, 70@85c; Humboldt, $1 25@1 30; Cuffey Cove, $1 25@1 37½; Salinas Blues, $1 25@1 35 ₰ ctl.

ONIONS—Not over 80c could be obtained for the choicest to day, and from that down to 65c ₰ ctl about constitutes the range.

BEANS—Market a shade easier. Sale of 168 sks fair small White at $3 60 ₰ ctl. We quote: Bayos, $2@2 25; Butter, $3 15@3 30 for small, $4 for large; Castor, $2@2 25; Lima, $5 50 @5 75; Pea, $2 75@3 80; Pink, $1 85@2; Red, $1 80 @1 90; small White, $3 75@3 80; large White, $3@3 25 ₰ ctl.

VEGETABLES—The frost largely curtails supplies. The Tomato market has been partially cleaned up by throwing away nearly all stock in hand as unfit for sale. Choice sells at advanced rates. We quote: Marrowfat Squash, $8@9 for poor and $10@12 ₰ ton for choice; Dried Peppers, 18@20c ₰ lb; Artichokes, 25c ₰ dozen; Parsnips, 75c@$1; Beets, 65c; Carrots, 35@50c; Turnips, 75c ₰ ctl; Cauliflower, 50@75c ₰ doz; Cabbage, 60@65c ₰ ctl; Garlic, 2c ₰ lb; Green Peas, 4@5c ₰ lb; Tomatoes, 50@65c ₰ box.

FRUIT—There is no demand for Strawberries and consignments have to be jobbed out by the box. We quote: Apples, 30@50c for common, and 75c@$1 ₰ box for good to choice; Pears, 50c@$1; Grapes, 75c@1 25 ₰ box; Strawberries, $7@10 ₰ chest; Lemons, $9@11 for Malaga, and $1 50@3 50 ₰ box for California; Limes, $5@6 ₰ box for Mexican, and 50c@$1 ₰ box for California; Mexican Oranges, $25@30 ₰ M; Sydney do, $30@35 ₰ M; California do, $2 50@3 ₰ box; Tamarinds, 12@15c ₰ lb; Bananas, $2 50@4 ₰ bunch; Cranberries, $10@17 ₰ bbl; Pineapples, $7@8 ₰ dozen.

HONEY—Slow of sale. Comb, 13@18c; extracted, 7@8c for dark, and 9@10c ₰ lb for white.

BUTTER—Values weak for fresh qualities. We quote: Fancy, 37½@40c; good to choice, 30@35c; inferior lots from country stores, 24@27½c; firkin, 30@35c; pickled roll, 32½@35c; Eastern, 18@25c ₰ lb; New York State, 32½c; creamery do, 31@32½c ₰ lb.

CHEESE—Steady. California, 13@15c; do in drums, 15c; Eastern, 17@20c; Western, 14@15c ₰ lb.

EGGS—Prices continue to be well maintained. Supplies of Salt Lake and Eastern are coming forward, though not in quantities to cause any disturbance of values. California, 50c; Utah, 45c; Eastern, 37½@40c ₰ dozen.

POULTRY—Is finding better custom without any marked change in prices. We quote as follows: Live Turkeys, gobblers, 13@14c; do Hens, 13@14c; dressed do, 15@15c ₰ lb; Roosters, $4 50@5 50; Hens, $5@6 50; Broilers, $3@4 ₰ doz, according to size; Ducks, $4@5 ₰ dozen; Geese, $1 75@2 25 ₰ pair.

GAME—Is abundant. We quote as follows: Mallard Ducks, $2 25@2 75; Canvasback do, $2 25@2 75; Honkers, $3 50@4; Brant and White Geese, $1 50; Grey Geese, $2 50; Teal, $1; Quail, 75c; Sprig, $1 25; Widgeon, $1; Snipe, 50c for common and $1@1 25 for English; Hare, $1 75@2; Rabbits, $1@1 50 ₰ dozen.

WOOL—Choice grades are selling to a moderate extent. We quote as follows: San Joaquin, 9@13c; Southern burry, 8@15c; Northern free, 16@18c for good and 18@20c for choice; Mountain free, 13@16c, as to shrinkage; Nevada free, 15@18c; Lamb, 13@16c; Eastern Oregon Lamb, 20@25c; Valley do, 25@28c ₰ lb.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, November 17th.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is steady and Wheat is quiet, latter at $1 35@1 43 ₰ bushel.

WOOL—California is quiet at 12@14c for fall burry, and 14@25c for clean fall; spring burry, 15@18c; clean spring, 22@25c; pulled, 20@42c.

HIDES—California are quiet at 22½@23½c.

CHICAGO, November 16th.

WHEAT—81 28¾ for December.

CORN—64½c for May.

PORK—$12 22½ for January.

LARD—$11 30 for January.

LIVERPOOL, November 17th.

WHEAT—California spot lots, 11s 1d@11s 5d.

Sacramento Wholesale Market Report.

SACRAMENTO, November 17, 1881.

CALIFORNIA SUGARS (cash prices)—Crushed, fine crushed and patent cube, 12½c; extra powdered, 12½c; dry granulated, 12c; confectioners', 11¾c; extra C, 11¼c; Golden C and El Dorado C, 10¾c; M